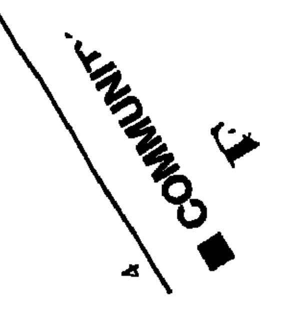
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Giant Europe speaks with too timid a voice

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Faster and further-reaching changes are taking place in world affairs at present than at any time over the past twenty years yet the key European capitals seem only gradually to be waking up to the fact.

Viewed from Washington Europe's splendid separatism gives rise to a growing feeling of unease. The Continent would appear to consider the two blocs and their alliances to be permanent features of the international landscape, a little troubled by the usual disputes but unlikely to undergo fundamental changes.

It requires little temerity to forecast that Europe will soon be in for an unpleasant surprise. In Washington and at the United Nations strongly changing currents in world affairs are growing more apparent with each day that passes.

The blocs may not be breaking up but they are having to wave goodbye to a number of their mainstays and new powers are also bringing about changes in world balance.

Few gifts of prophecy are needed to foresee ties between the strangest of bedfellows in the relatively near future, maybe even between, say China and Israel or Japan and the Soviet Union, let alone what will probably be a steady increase in bilateral exchanges between Washington and Moscow.

Japan will once more rank alongside China as a great power, not only in the economic sector but also in respect of political options and the bringing to bear of direct political influence.

President Nixon's policy towards Asia and the UN General Assembly vote on China have perceptibly boosted Japanese strivings for emancipation. Soon enough Japan will cease to be a political dwarf. In recent years no major country has borne witness to as much vital, creative power as Japan.

The changes in progress are by no means the direct outcome of Mr Nixon's spectacular decisions and travels, though the so-called Nixon Doctrine may well have accelerated them or been the finger on the trigger.

President Nixon and his closest foreign policy adviser may have a preference for balance of power theories rather than a belief in the motive force of alliances. This approach is doubtless a combination of the mentality of a personal success story from California and the viewpoint of a professor of political science from Bavaria and Boston who remains conversant with nineteenth-century outlooks.

But even if a new President and a new administration were to be elected next year (and at the moment the possibility would appear to be a doubtful starter) the new outlook would retain a powerful influence.

At present no American administration can afford to ignore domestic trends in formulating foreign policy. The shock of Vietnam has lodged deep in the mind of the average American, affecting even the outlook of the conservative Mid-West.

There have been a good many changes in the last two or three years. For decades the average American has felt foreign affairs to be the preserve of a few well-paid specialists and no immediate concern of the man in the street.

So far this century wars have been a regrettable necessity. Justified intervention has been followed by short, swift and successful campaigns.

Now the American public is beset by tormenting doubts as to whether it should undertake any commitments whatsoever elsewhere in the world and if so which.

What is more, in the conduct of US domestic affairs there has for generations past been a conviction that the state, and the Federal government in particular, ought to "govern" as little as possible.

In the course of a turbulent process of education America has now learnt that local authorities, the states and the Federal government badly need money, legal authority and political power if they are to cope with even the most pressing domestic problems.

All three are needed as never before – and to an extent unforeseen by American school civics textbooks at any stage of the proceedings.

All in all a great and deeply disturbed nation is on its way not to a new phase of splendid isolation but to a more intensive concern for its own problems.

People in the New World are more concerned with the crisis in assessment of their own role than with anything else and foreign policy is affected accordingly.

The aim is to be involved as little as possible in international crises so as to gain greater leeway for the United States.

Spectacular instances can be adduced. There are the withdrawal from Vietnam and all South-East Asia, the fighting measures undertaken against the world's other major free currencies, the snubs of close allies such as Formosa, Japan and Canada and the fantastic rejection of the entire foreign aid programme.

These all bear withness to a painful progress towards a reassessment of America's role in world affairs. As things are Washington will no longer be regarding itself as the hub of the Euro-American world as against the Euro-Asian bloc but merely as one factor among three, four or five others.

This reshuffle among the world powers would not be so bad if only Europe were not still politically balkanised. There is a fantastic contrast between the immense economic power of the present Six and forthcoming ten members of the Common Market and their political disunion.

The productive forces of the enlarged EEC outstrip those of the United States in nearly every respect, not to mention the Soviet Union. Yet politically the ten behave like ambitious, argumentative children.

The consequences as far as this country are concerned are that now *Ostpolitik* has run its course, as it were, and found a niche in world affairs more attention must be paid to European integration.

It would, for instance, be as well to reassure the Americans that forthcoming economic and monetary policy decisions are not barbs aimed at the United States. For the foreseeable future the economic and military might of the United States will remain an indispensable prerequisite of the security of us all.

No one wants to disband Nato; it must

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President visits Development Aid Foundation

President Gustav Heinemann was entertained by the West German Foundation for Development Aid in Mannheim during his official visit to the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg on 8 November 1971. The President discussed training problems with two instructors from West Africa. (Photo: dpa)

The changing face of Europe

Changes in the political structure of Europe in the balance between the United States and the Soviet Union may well proceed at an even faster rate next year.

They began in 1969 with Bonn's new *Ostpolitik* and the Hague summit decisions on intensification and enlargement of the Common Market.

Then came the conference of EEC Foreign Minsters in Rome and consultations with the Foreign Ministers of the four would-be new members.

These, then, were the first steps on the road to fundamental decisions that Western European statesmen will have to make in the course of the next few months.

The Rome conference has proved that the Ten mean action on a rearrangement of European relations. In Rome Western Foreign Ministers met for the first time to discuss preparations for the European security conference due now that the Berlin talks have come to a successful conclusion.

At the same time it was evident that partners in the European Economic Community were determined to press ahead with Western European integration and not to call it into question with the aid of vague all-European Utopias.

Many details of integration and improvement in East-West relations in Europe remain to be discussed and clarified.

Reactionaries in the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) and elsewhere must, however, now gradually come to a decision as to whether to miss the boat altogether or abandon their resistance to necessary progress.

The frustrated Europe of de Gaulle, Adenauer and Khrushchev is now past history once and for all. The Continent is on the move.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1971)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Marshal Tito joins Nixon's hand of trump cards

Not many visiting Western heads of state can claim to have encountered the atmosphere of warm and relaxed friendship in the White House that characterised Marshal Tito's visit to Washington.

Richard Nixon, who laid the groundwork for his rise to political power with the aid of militant anti-Communism, welcomed Tito, a Communist, as one of the major statesmen of the age.

Tito's independent stance on the other side of the ideological central reservation separating blocs that are no longer quite so monolithic is virtually the perfect example by which Mr Nixon can demonstrate the efficacy of his graduated commitment in an increasingly subtle struggle for power with the Soviet Union.

This is the level at which his own pragmatic approach equals that of the Yugoslav President.

Special store was set by this common ground in the joint communiqué, in which Yugoslavia's non-alignment was hailed as a significant factor in the international situation.

Respect for the independence and full



equality of sovereign states regardless of the similarity of or differences between their respective social systems is rated the basis of stability and peace.

The reference to the respect due among countries with similar systems could hardly be more pointed or unambiguous.

Rejection of the Brezhnev Doctrine, which under the pretence of defending Socialism lays a Soviet claim to the right to intervene in Eastern Europe to put paid to deviationist tendencies, was brief but to the point.

On American television Tito may have declared that Mr Brezhnev had assured him during his visit to Belgrade in September that the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine no longer existed but the Yugoslav leader would not appear to set great store by assurances of this kind.

It was fairly obvious that as far as he *was concerned the joint declaration* rejecting the Brezhnev Doctrine was the most important aspect of his visit to Washington.

Bearing in mind the importance of the military in Yugoslavia long-overdue modernisation of tank units and the air force must be among Marshal Tito's dearest wishes.

A consideration that seemed to be reflected in his every comment in Washington was that the two great powers must on no account come to an agreement on European security without consulting and paying due regard to the wishes of the smaller countries concerned.

President Nixon replied to the effect that Yugoslavia has an "indispensable" part to play in the preparations for a possible security conference.

But as far as the Americans are concerned the convening of a conference depends on so many requirements that are unlikely to be met that viewed from Washington it is a more distant prospect than from the viewpoints of nearly all European capitals.

Unlike the Soviet Union, Marshal Tito does not consider the most important aim of the conference to be the ejection of American forces from Europe. This ought to be yet another reason for Mr Nixon to turn an attentive ear to the arms wishes voiced by Yugoslav military men in Washington for some time now.

Marshal Tito utilised his visit to the United States to commit Mr Brezhnev in public to a number of statements evidently made in private to mollify his Yugoslav host.

This applies not only to the dubious revocation of the Brezhnev Doctrine. The Yugoslavian President appeared to be taking the Soviet leader at his word in disclosing to the American press that Mr Brezhnev had assured him that following a solution of the Middle East conflict Moscow would withdraw all troops from Egypt and the Arab countries.

Tito had yet another card up his sleeve. He informed the Nixon administration on behalf of President Sadat of Egypt that Cairo would, in the event of an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, be satisfied with an Israeli withdrawal to the middle of the Sinai Peninsula. The Egyptian government, that is, no longer insists that Israel withdraw to the pre-1967 frontiers.

Marshal Tito has no great hopes of a settlement being reached, though, and is not in the least interested in mediating in the Middle East, a thankless task as America has already learnt at first hand.

With Yugoslavia, Rumania and Peking, Mr Nixon now holds three trump cards in his hand when it comes to a play-off against the East.

Heinz Barth

(Die Welt, 2 November 1971)

Eastern Bloc countries come to terms with EEC

Relations between the Eastern Bloc and the European Economic Community (EEC) still vary between ideological Utopia and a pragmatic approach. The original ideological assessment has admittedly given way to a more objective approach in Eastern Europe than in Moscow itself.

Alongside rejection on the EEC as a matter of political principle, the Common Market having exercised so lasting a detrimental effect on Soviet hegemonial ambitions in Europe, attempts have been made to come to trade terms sufficient to avert disadvantages for the respective national economies.

Understandably enough non-aligned Yugoslavia has gone furthest in its endeavours to inaugurate practical co-operation. Poland too has taken pains to establish certain trade contacts with the EEC. There are specific reasons why Rumania cannot be emphasised in this connection.

As a result of the Soviet Union's virtual independence of world trade the problem is a minor one as far as Moscow is concerned. For the Kremlin European integration has always been first and foremost a political issue.

This is why Moscow has consistently tried to stymie any expansion of the Common Market to include, say, a country of such eminent political importance as Britain. Support has been lent to regional trends within the EEC and all-European alternatives have been proposed.

As long ago as 1957, the year in which the Treaty of Rome was signed, Khrushchev came forward with proposals for an all-European economic agreement and an international trade conference.

All-European economic cooperation, to which particular importance is attached in the context of the proposed European security conference, *is of course directed* against European integration along Common Market lines.

Now that Westminster has decided in favour of joining the Common Market, though, Moscow has drawn a blank with this manoeuvre.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 November 1971)

Giant Europe

Continued from page 1

not be allowed to disintegrate either. In the long run, however, declarations of loyalty and promises of money and good will are not enough.

In view of developments in world affairs the North Atlantic pact is no longer a German, French, British or Italian matter. Europe must increasingly speak with one voice.

At times this will be a painful business for the United States, as Washington well knows. Yet US foreign policy remains firmly in favour of European integration. There is no alternative and time is short.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 November 1971)

After China's admission to the UN Bonn must reappraise China policy

Now that Communist China has been admitted to the United Nations Bonn too must reappraise its relations with the Asian giant. As the fifth permanent member of the Security Council Peking is, by the terms of the UN Charter, no longer merely a regional power. In future China will enjoy all the rights accruing to a world power by virtue of membership of the Security Council.

This is particularly important for this country because, again by the terms of the UN Charter, Germany still ranks as a former enemy state and in the prevailing circumstances the Federal Republic can only terminate this state of affairs by means of appropriate bilateral treaties with the Allies.

What is more, as a result of the Moscow Treaty and ancillary inter-German *agreements Bonn will one day* have to advocate simultaneous UN admission for both this country and the GDR, the Federal government having so far based its approach on the assumption that there is only one German nation but two German states.

On all these points China will in future endeavour to have its say – as a country, what is more, that owes its own admission to the United Nations to rejection of the two-state theory.

So far Bonn has worked on the assumption that China can play but a minor role in the Federal Republic's current *Ostpolitik* since all agreements that are in the offing need to be reached with the Soviet Union.

Relations with China have also suffered from contacts established while Ludwig Erhard was Chancellor but subsequently broken off.

Bonn must devote fresh thought to relations with Peking. Assuming that one day, as a result of agreements with Moscow, Bonn's *Ostpolitik* culminates in an application for admission to the UN, the rift between Moscow and Peking might well not be without effect on this country.

It would be interesting to know whether Senator Grabert's stopover in Washington for talks with Dr Kissinger prior to his Asian tour involved unofficial soundings on China with the tacit approval of Bonn. (Der Tagesspiegel, 30 October 1971)

Repercussions of U.S. Senate's aid cut

The repeal of US foreign aid to the tune of 2,900 million dollars was the result of a chance majority in the Senate and its effect will be alleviated by virtue of the fact that projects in progress and humanitarian measures are not affected.

At present the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee is busy negotiating with the White House to salvage as much of the government programme as can still be salvaged.

Even so much of what in the course of the 25 years that have elapsed since the end of the war has come to be regarded as a self-evident gift from rich Uncle Sam to his poorer and not-so-poor relations is likely to fall by the wayside.

It is worth remembering at this point how starkly the ingratitude of the recipients has often contrasted with the generosity of the aid given.

There are developing countries that allow their financial requirements to be met by the West and their quota of revolutionary phraseology to be supplied by the East.

Here and there, one is bound to add, military aid is abused by reactionary feudal cliques to bolster outmoded categories of government.

American dissatisfaction with its own generosity increased with the gravity of the US monetary crisis and peaked in an emotional short-circuit when the UN General Assembly vote on China resulted in an outright defeat for Washington and delegates jumped for joy at Uncle Sam's discomfiture regardless of the fact that their countries for the most part regularly rely on US aid.

Viewed in this light the Senate's decision is not merely the work of isolationists whose interference with the interests of America's allies in the final analysis exercise a detrimental effect on the interests of Washington itself.

Yet it was the isolationists who was the butt of President Nixon's criticism when he talked in terms of the irresponsibility of a Senate decision that might jeopardise US national security.

Mr Nixon's "doctrine" of substituting economic and military aid for direct commitments now hangs in the balance, or so he feels.

The rift will probably be mended with the aid of members of the Senate who realise what is at stake, but the vote in question was not solely an emotional response and this is the longer-term problem.

There is a growing doubt as to the efficacy of a foreign aid policy that costs an enormous amount of money yet often enough fails in its purpose of gaining the United States political allies in the world.

The current shock could start the ball of foreign aid reform rolling. Reforms have long been demanded by critics; they have now become inevitable.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 2 November 1971)

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INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

GDR welcomes moves for detente in Europe

Notwithstanding all protestations of unity between Moscow and East Berlin, when it comes to the question of negotiations between the two German states concerning the future of Berlin there is a decided grinding and gnashing sound in the works.

The interests of the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union with regard to Berlin diverge on certain nuances which are not that easy to overcome. This was clearly underlined by the remarkable visit of Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

By all accounts Brezhnev's first visit to a Western country ended with the Russian leader not in high spirits.

Georges Pompidou, the French President, left his distinguished guest, one of the most powerful men in the world, in no doubt that the European Security Conference he wants badly can only be called when the Berlin Question has been settled in such a way that all concerned are satisfied.

Even before he left Paris Brezhnev had obviously grasped that state of affairs. He decided to strike a surprise blow – on his way home he dropped in to see his pals in the GDR and did his utmost to entice

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

them to take their feet off the brake pedal and show greater flexibility at intra-German talks.

As far as can be judged, Brezhnev was not on an easy footing in East Berlin. But from the communiqué issued afterwards it seems quite clear that the GDR leadership agrees, at least on paper, with the demands made by Comrade Brezhnev.

Time will tell whether they are prepared to take this document, which calls for "as speedy a conclusion as possible" of the negotiations, as a real incentive to active negotiating.

The GDR too is interested in detente in Europe. They can no longer claim that they feel themselves seriously threatened by their neighbours to the West and so they have fallen rather uncomfortably *between two stools conference-wise*. As far as they are concerned events are dragging along too slowly or rushing past and leaving them standing.

States run by dogmatists often get into difficulties when the political landscape changes. If these dogmatists are experiencing difficulties on the home front it is harder for them to adjust themselves to a rapidly changing outside world.

Domestic difficulties in the GDR are extremely ticklish although they take a different form from what is normally assumed. The GDR is braking intra-German negotiations, and those with the Berlin senate in particular, but not because it is worried that there will be a sudden influx of tourists with which it could not cope.

The GDR fears visitors from West Berlin who talk too much. Leaders in East Germany consider developments there have reached a critical phase. For they made the protracted mistake of thinking that all would be well as long as they kept the old propaganda machine churning out the correct awareness of the state of the country. Late, all too late, they realised that a human being's main concern is to be able to live like a human being.

It is to the credit of the new administration under Erich Honecker that it has for the first time taken account of the true feelings of the people and drawn reasonable conclusions from their wishes.

Gradually measures are being taken to create a degree of prosperity which could give the leadership a greater feeling of popular solidarity to back it up. With an increase in the availability of consumer goods, better old-age provision and the introduction of limited private building schemes this popular support could be forthcoming.

The risky process of reducing ideology and increasing rations just sufficiently to prevent a second "Prague Spring" arising in the GDR has just begun. But the government still screens the people from intellectual influences from the West.

Its slogan could be: a bounty of bananas, a bit of Böll and a ban on Brandt! But East Germans are bound to ask their visitors from the West what this Willy Brandt fellow is all about. They may even try to obtain reading matter on the Peace Prize winner, and then they will start thinking. The GDR regime would not want that, now!

Brezhnev, we may assume, has taken this concern of his East German comrades to heart. They are important to him as the western boundary of the Communist empire and stability must be maintained at all costs.

But the Soviet Union's own interests weigh more heavily. Thus the GDR leadership is faced with two difficult tasks – it must come to terms with a speeding up of intra-German discussions and it must at the same time raise the general standard of living in the GDR.

Dieter Fitzau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 November 1971)

Berlin opens the door to Europe

Governing Mayor of Berlin Klaus Schütz considers the city "an ideal location" for central offices of the European Community dealing with monopolies and trade with the East Bloc, for instance.

In his regular radio talk on 31 October he said that *the Reichstag building* would be available "for international congresses involving authorities within the Common Market".

Herr Schütz pointed out that in recent years a large number of bureaus for opening up conomic contacts with Eastern Europe had started work in Berlin. Their aim was "to help Berlin concerns cooperate with companies in the East".

He mentioned his trip to Brussels the week before and announced that Berlin would "pursue and intensify its efforts" to make contact with EEC authorities via the West German missions in Brussels.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 2 November 1971)

The push to the West

Twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty eight citizens of the German Democratic Republic came to the Federal Republic in the first nine months of this year. Of these 4,391 were registered as refugees. But only 631 came the hard way, over walls, across minefields and through barbed wire.

The remainder took a roundabout route via other countries or seized the opportunity of making an official visit to the Federal Republic into a permanent stay.

These figures were announced in the Bundestag recently by Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher.

Of the 8,347 not registered as refugees almost all are old people in need of care and attention, the majority women, and most already beyond retirement age.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 November 1971)

Moscow keeps Rainer Barzel under close scrutiny

Since Rainer Barzel became the Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union and the likely CDU candidate for the Chancellorship, he has been subject to great scrutiny from watchful eyes in Moscow.

Moscow still regards Barzel as something of a sphinx. His speech in the Bundestag recently when the budget for next year was debated was closely watched, but the Soviets still found it difficult to come to any real conclusion.

"The Opposition is manoeuvering," was their interpretation of Barzel's offer to the government that despite all the material differences of opinion between the two major parties animosity should not be pushed too far and intolerance and enmity should be avoided.

Pravda added that "parliamentary to-ing and fro-ing is nothing new in Barzel's book". His latest offer is on the one hand an attempt to cut down the government's bargaining power and on the other hand the expression of growing uncertainty in the CDU, uncertainty that has grown following the election results in Bremen and which harks back to "the recognition among wide sections of the public that attacks made by Franz Josef Strauss and others of his ilk against Ostpolitik are with foundation".

Another symptom of this growing right-wing uncertainty in Moscow eyes is the fact that the Director of the Bureau for Political Education in Schleswig-Holstein, Herr Hessenauer (CDU) has come out along with a minority of the CDU in favour of the Treaty of Moscow.

Now with Moscow dragging into the limelight names such as these that were hardly known before, it seems likely that the Russians have high hopes from the CDU side for approval of the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties.

With the recent activities of the Soviet Union in mind, it seems clear that when Rainer Barzel goes to Moscow he will be asked quite openly about his attitude to the Moscow Treaty and the procedure regarding its ratification.

In this light the Opposition leader is only expected to give a guarantee that the CDU vote on the Treaties will be a matter of conscience and there will not even be a suspicion that the parliamentary party has brought any pressure to bear.

If this is the case there will be a majority in favour of ratification, the Russians suppose. Nobody in Moscow at present is making any direct link between the implementation of the Berlin agreement and ratification of the East Bloc treaties.

But it could well be that the Soviet Union will request the Western powers to make the date of the implementation of the agreement or the definitive signing of it coincide with the first and second reading of the treaties in the Bundestag.

Diplomatic circles in Moscow would seem to remember a historical parallel regarding the problems surrounding ratification – a certain procedure in the German Reichsrat before the First World War.

An accredited diplomat in Moscow remembers that at that time when the Reichsrat was due to approve an important treaty the south German prime minister cabled his representative in Berlin: "*Vote against if approval seems likely*".

The situation today in the CDU is probably similar. Soviet observers who were recently in this country were filled with cautious optimism even though hard words were being exchanged on the West German domestic political scene.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 October 1971)

Good tidings for Honecker

Difficulties still outstanding in the negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin are said by sources in Moscow to have been at the centre of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

At these talks it is said that the Soviet wish for a speedy conclusion of East-West German negotiations was expressed.

The Soviet Communist party leader unexpectedly prolonged his visit to the GDR capital by four-and-a-half hours. On his return to Moscow he was received by the entire politbureau, including Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin.

Observers judge from the recently issued communiqué that Erich Honecker went into great detail about the latest stages reached in the negotiations between the State Secretaries Egon Bahr for the West and Michael Kohl for the East.

The GDR representatives seem to have gained the impression that the Bonn government has been trying to win advantages in excess of those granted by the Four-Power umbrella agreement on matters such as traffic between the Federal Republic and West Berlin. They consider that Bonn's spokesmen have been driving a hard bargain.

Honecker, for his part, has been concerned with getting covering fire from Moscow on a number of important principles about which agreement has not yet been reached.

The wording of the communiqué where it mentions "that the Soviet Union has guaranteed *its support for the* actual position of the GDR and the favourable development of this position" is seen by observers as an indication that Honecker has had at least partial success in bolstering up his position.

On the other hand the pressing desire expressed by both sides for the negotiations to be concluded as quickly as possible is seen as coming at the instigation of the Soviet Union in the main. At the Paris talks between Georges Pompidou and Brezhnev it was stated clearly once again that the completion of the Berlin agreement would be treated as a prerequisite for arousing all-round enthusiasm in a security conference.

The positive role to be played by France in these moves towards detente, mentioned in the communiqué, and the stress on the general revaluation of the GDR in the eyes of the world are taken as *confirmation of the supposition* that Brezhnev brought Honecker good tidings from Paris.

Observers in Eastern Europe now predict that the Bonn-East Berlin dialogue should be wrapped up by the middle of December.

Heinz Lathe

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 November 1971)

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Foreign workers band together to voice their grievances

More than two million foreign workers currently live in the Federal Republic. Though they help to increase the gross national product they are classified only as a productive factor or labour force and they are only useful if they do not demand too much from the society in which they live.

They normally live together in crowded accommodation with inadequate toilets and washing facilities. They share in West German affluence – as can be seen from the rents they can afford to pay.

They enjoy full civil rights unless these are reserved for Germans alone under Basic Law, the Federal Republic's constitution.

Liberty, equality and fraternity exist only when they are among themselves or we are among ourselves. But there are differences between them and us.

Let us limit ourselves to these general statements that can always be refuted. Even Christian Democrat Alderman Walena of Wiesloch, a wine-producing town in North Baden, admitted to Mayor Heinz Bettinger, a Social Democrat, "Many of the foreign workers' complaints are justified. I believe that the town should be obliged to help as far as it can."

But as even justified complaints have

Frankfurter Rundschau

their limits, the Christian Democrat Alderman was not altogether happy when he read in the local press that foreign workers in Wiesloch and the neighbouring town of Walldorf planned to set up their own parliament.

As a lawyer, Herr Walena stated that an institution of this type could be of only private character. Its powers could not go beyond the field of social welfare, he added. But he also saw worse things on the horizon: "I see the danger of a body of this type adopting illegal political aims."

But the first foreign workers' parliament in the Federal Republic has however been set up. Pressmen from both national and foreign newspapers travelled to Wiesloch (eight miles from Heidelberg) on 16 October to attend the inaugural session.

Othon Lyrakis, a Greek, after being elected spokesman of the five-man executive by the 35 parliamentarians – seven Spaniards, seven Greeks, seven Turks and seven Italians, stated that public relations is the body's main task.

Public relations is important as the West Germans know too little about the foreign workers and vice versa. The word parliament is derived from *parlare*, to speak, and the foreign workers would like to enter into dialogue with the local population. The parliament has no legislative powers. The word was chosen to show that the foreign workers had legally elected representatives.

The idea for a foreign workers' parliament arose during a dispute. Shortly before Easter the largest industrial concern in Wiesloch planned drastic increases in the rents for the rooms it let to foreign workers.

Local Young Socialists claimed that the price per square yard being charged equalled that of luxury flats in the much larger town of Heidelberg and advised the foreign workers to do something about it. A compromise was reached after a short stoppage – the rents were increased though not so drastically.

Bruno Piombo, an Italian, wanted to go a stage further. Spontaneous strikes could remove the most immediate grievances, he said, but the basic problem of the underprivileged foreign worker still remained. Foreign workers should have their own representatives.

Joint committees of West Germans and foreign workers discussed what form this could take. Things progressed. The foreign workers accepted the proposals put forward by their colleagues and appointed candidates for a parliament.

A five-language manifesto was issued for the election campaign: Foreign workers make a decisive contribution towards improved West German living standards, it was stated, but they did not have sufficient opportunity to voice their interests to the public at large.

Not enough attention was paid to their problems, the manifesto added, and foreign workers had the same right to demand that their problems be considered as West German workers.

About 1,200 of the 2,100 foreign workers entitled to vote went to the polls on 9 October. The average turn-out of thirty per cent was lower than expected.

But Young Socialists Gert Weisskirchen and Armin Becker claimed that they were satisfied. They say they know the reason why so many of the foreign workers failed to vote – after initial cooperation the strong Italian Communist Party had pulled out of the scheme.

The West German Communists also pulled out, presumably because the organisers of the election wanted to avoid arguments dealing with party politics.

That is also the reason why only names appeared on the ballot papers and no groups or organisations. "We want the support of all parties as long as it is constructive," Othon Lyrakis states.

Fears of coming into conflict with the aliens laws gave rise to caution. The outcome of the election reflected the position of foreign workers in this country.

The turn-out was highest in places where foreign workers were most isolated – in hostels. The election could not be held everywhere in the two towns. The concern that originally sparked off the idea of a parliament – however unintentionally – banned any voting from taking place in its hostels.

Instead polling took place in a bus outside the hostel and a turn-out of seventy per cent was recorded.

Mistrust came from other quarters too. The police and intelligence service were also interested in what was going on in Wiesloch and Walldorf.

The Wiesloch police sent one of their officers, a Social Democrat, to the Young Socialists to obtain a copy of the list of candidates.

The police chief himself came when this request was refused. He then realised that the list could get into the wrong hands and reached an understanding with the Young Socialists.

The defenders of the constitution chose to go through official channels, Young Socialist Gert Weisskirchen states. They asked Mayor Bettinger for information.

There was also an atmosphere of mistrust amongst West German workers. Herta Krichbaum, an SPD candidate in the local elections, was told at a meeting during her campaign that the foreigners had a good time of it.

Because of their contract terms they were not affected by redundancies resulting from the deteriorating economic situation, local workers added.

Horst Jaeckel, the SPD candidate for Wiesloch and one of the promoters of the scheme, stated that there could be no question of international solidarity. He believes that [illegible] having truck with the foreign w[illegible]s' parliament will lose votes.

"We do not want to cause any discrimination with this scheme," Othon Lyrakis states. Charity alone was not enough. Mayor Bettinger, the parties represented on the local council and the Churches have promised their full support. The Trades Union Confederation is maintaining a sceptical reserve however.

The Social Democrats on the local council plan to take the necessary steps for the two bodies to cooperate. The Young Socialists intend to submit a motion to the next local party congress calling for a foreign workers' parliament at Federal state level.

The parliament must now get down to work. Committees are being formed for educational and housing problems. These will be run parallel to the local council's own committees.

The communal parliament will deal with the problems of foreign workers. Contact with the authorities will prevent cases where foreign workers go to collect a tax rebate but end up instead by cancelling their residence permit because of the difficulties they have in speaking German.

The parliament is not intended to have any powers to solve problems arising on the factory floor. Gert Weisskirchen and Horst Jaeckel state, "The workers council, the management and trade unions are alone responsible for labour issues so far as this is compatible with laws governing industrial relations."

The parliament is in the position of mediator, Bruno Piombo explained. He believes that when people know more about each other they will be more likely to overcome prejudice and understand one another.

Ekkehard Heindt

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 October 1971)

Pensions legislation almost identical with Minister's proposals

The new Pensions Reform Law differs in only one point from the Five Point Programme put forward by Labour Minister Walter Arendt – women with a foster child or an adopted child will not be able to claim what has become known as the "baby year".

The Bill now passed by the Cabinet reads, "Mothers eligible for pensions benefit will from 1973 onwards be credited with an additional year of benefit for every child born alive." This is irrespective of whether or not the mother worked during this year.

The Ministry of Labour told the *Frankfurter Rundschau* that there were legal complications in granting an additional year of insurance to adoptive or foster mothers. In cases of this type both the actual and the foster mother would be entitled to the baby year.

It was also found that babies were often taken care of by the father during the first twelve months – this occurs in cases where the mother was continuing her studies.

The claim for a baby year would then go over to the father and as cases of this type will probably increase in future the money originally intended as a reward for bringing up the child has become more of a bonus for mothers bringing a live child into the world.

Speaking about the introduction of a voluntary retirement age, Labour Minister Arendt stated that this did not mean that the current rigid 65-years limit was being brought forward. Every person had the right to decide at 63 whether he wanted to retire or work for a longer period.

In future all non-working housewives, the self-employed and dependents who have a job will be able to join the pensions insurance scheme on a voluntary basis.

Pensions can be split so that in the event of a divorce the pension rights accumulated during marriage can be divided between man and wife.

Ingeborg Jahn

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 October 1971)

Unions object to cuts in TV programmes for foreign workers

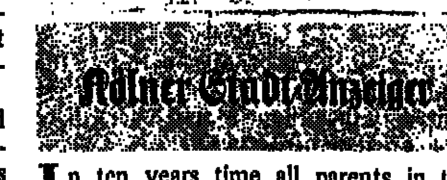
The Metalworkers Union has protested against plans by broadcasting stations in this country to cut the number of transmissions for foreign workers.

The union stated that in view of the social position of the foreign workers their programmes should be extended and not cut.

It went on to describe these foreign-language transmissions as an indispensable part of the work of the public broadcasting companies.

(Die Welt, 29 October 1971)

Free kindergartens proposed



In ten years time all parents in the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia will be able to send their children to a kindergarten free of charge under the terms of proposed legislation.

The Provincial Assembly Committee for Youth, Family and Political Education has decided that kindergarten fees will be cut every two years up to 1981.

The new law states that local authorities will be responsible for kindergartens. They will be expected to pay 25 per cent of the costs of building and equipping their kindergartens. The Youth Bureau will pay another 25 per cent and the Federal state will contribute the remaining fifty per cent.

Priority will now be given by the Federal state to building kindergartens catering for children from an underprivileged background.

Local authorities and parents will each pay a third of the running costs at first while the Federal state and the Youth Bureau will each contribute a sixth. But the Federal state and Youth Bureau will pay more as the parents' contribution is gradually scaled down.

The new Bill proposes the establishment of a number of parent-teacher committees at kindergartens so that parents can have some say in what their children are taught.

The opening hours of a kindergarten will be fixed by the local Youth Bureau after discussions with the local authorities and a parent-teacher committee.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 October 1971)

PUBLISHING

Augstein aims for readership of management executives



Rudolf Augstein, the publisher of the largely left-wing *Spiegel*, is now setting his hopes on West Germany's managing executives with their largely right-wing views.

He calculates that they will help his new *Manager Magazine*, first appearing in November, to attain a leading position in the expanding field of economic journals.

To avoid the impression that an economic version of the *Spiegel* is being launched, publishing director Hans Detlef Becker has done everything possible to underline the new monthly magazine's independence.

"*Manager Magazine* will be reporting objectively, concisely and without any journalistic exaggeration," he stated. "There will be no sensationalism."

The new team will not be housed in the *Spiegel* skyscraper in Hamburg city centre – it is not the responsibility of any of the weekly's editors – but in two old villas not far from the Aussenalster.

Manager Magazine is not Augstein's brainchild alone. His partner, the American publishing giant McGraw-Hill, already has considerable experience in this field. The organisation had a turnover of some 1,200 million Marks last year. One of its products is *Business Week*.

The Americans hold 49 per cent of the shares in the specially set-up Management and Marketing Company Limited while the *Spiegel* publishing concern owns the other 51 per cent.

But the birth of the new magazine has not been without its difficulties. Dr Heinz Streicher, head of BP's economic policy department, was appointed editor-in-chief of the new team but, to everyone's surprise, failed to turn up at any of the official gatherings held in the main centres of this country's advertising industry.

Klaus Recht, formerly with *Capital*, stepped in to explain the idea behind *Manager Magazine*. The first issue also lists him among those with editorial responsibility.

The original idea was to discuss items directly linked with a manager's work. The centre of gravity has now been switched to the more indirect field of psychological and legal problems.

Gruner + Jahr, another Hamburg publishing company, has a 25 per cent share in *Spiegel* and is also defending the leading role it has built up for itself in the field of economic journals with *Capital*.

Within the space of a few years the monthly *Capital* has achieved a circulation of over 160,000.

Plans to exclude the careers section from the magazine and set up a new periodical devoted to this subject have been shelved by Gruner + Jahr's market strategists because the receding state of the economy is forcing many firms to stop appointing new men.

The publication of another magazine specialising in investment is still on the drawing board. Gruner + Jahr cannot decide whether it should be an independent periodical or a supplement for subscribers to *Capital*.

Gruner + Jahr were rather unlucky when they decided to buy *Der Aktionär* (The Shareholder) for 3.5 million Marks in 1970 two years after it was first set up by Hans Achim Bernecker, the Düsseldorf stock exchange expert.

The drop in share prices and the resultant hesitancy to invest in the stock market coupled with the basic mistake of trying to expand the specialist news sheet into a popular investment magazine led to the firm running up a debt of millions of Marks on the project swifty.

By the time Gruner + Jahr decided to sell the periodical this summer to Gerd Bucerius, a partner in the firm as well as publisher of *Die Zeit*, five million Marks had been wasted.

Bucerius took over *Der Aktionär* to incorporate it into his own economic periodical, *Wirtschaftswoche*, the successor to the famous *Volkswirt*.

Wirtschaftswoche has taken over the computer section and a number of economic features from *Aktionär* and is using its name as a subtitle.

Three-quarters of the twenty thousand *Aktionär* subscribers are now taking the *Wirtschaftswoche*, exceeding the new publisher's most optimistic hopes, and between the third quarter of 1970 and the same period this year the new periodical has managed to increase its sales almost one hundred per cent to 16,500.

Hamburg's Heinrich Bauer Verlag also wanted to acquire Bernecker's *Aktionär* to add a good-selling economic journal to its popular illustrated weeklies *Neue Revue, Praline, Quick, TV, Sexy* and *Das Neue Blatt*.

But though Bauer thought he had become the owner of the periodical after signing a contract with a firm of financiers in Liechtenstein he finally had to admit defeat in a legal battle against Gruner + Jahr.

Axel Springer also seemed to have ambitious plans in the restive specialist market when at the beginning of this year he took over *Dialog*, a publication considered to be the mouthpiece of the Christian Democrat's Economic Council.

Forecasters claimed that Springer, who also publishes *Bild* and *Welt*, wanted to turn the pro-CDU periodical into an anti-*Spiegel* publication.

But the new magazine produced by Heinz Pentzlin, a member of the controlling board at Springer's, has little that is new apart from a new lay-out bearing the unmistakable handwriting of Herr Hagen, the concern's illustrated magazine man.

A total of 140,000 copies of *Dialog* are printed for every issue and are sent direct to the sections of the community for whom they are intended. The periodical costs nothing as the total expenditure is covered by advertising revenue.

Most of the readers of *Industriemagazine*, published by the Munich *Moderne Industrie Verlag*, receive their copies free like the readers of *Dialog*. Each issue of the Munich publication has a circulation of about thirty thousand.

Though there has been a spread of interest in economic matters here in recent years, the number of economic journals sold in the Federal Republic is still modest compared with other countries.

The leading West German economic daily, the Düsseldorf-based *Handelsblatt*, sells only 55,000 copies. The *Financial Times* on the other hand sells 170,000 copies a day and the *Wall Street Journal* sales of around 1.3 million.

There had already been foreign interest in the West German market before McGraw-Hill launched their new periodical. Last November the Vision publishing company of New York teamed up with *Réalité* of Paris, one of the *Hachette* group, to produce the first European economic magazine.

The magazine *Vision* is printed in German, French, English and Italian, appears monthly and currently sells approximately 100,000 copies.

The McGraw-Hill bosses prefer to adopt different tactics in their project. They are looking for a strong partner in every country in which they are interested and take 49 per cent of the shares of the company set up.

The Americans set up the economic magazine *L'Expansion* in the autumn of 1967 together with Servan-Schreiber's *Express* group. With a circulation totalling 140,000 it is already the largest periodical of its kind in France.

At the beginning of 1969 they launched the specialist management periodical *Le Management* followed a little later by a weekly information service *La Lettre de l'Expansion*.

McGraw-Hill set up *International Management* in Britain, *Espansione* in Italy together with Mondadori (circulation now reaches fifty thousand) and *Nikkei Business* in Japan where sales total eighty thousand.

The Americans hope initially sell sixty thousand copies of *Manager Magazine*, the *Spiegel* co-production, to selected managing executives. Later they reckon that eighty thousand managers will be prepared to spend sixty Marks on the annual subscription.

The *Spiegel* and *Business Week* files have been combed to find 700,000 potential buyers. But only eight thousand people had ordered the new magazine up to a couple of weeks ago. Twenty thousand had asked to see a sample the first issue.

In view of the uncertain economic situation experts doubt whether the new comers will be able to show a profit before the Americans' obligation to provide a subsidy ends in two years time.

Plus, the managerial periodical produced by *Handelsblatt* with a total circulation of 12,500, thought out a clever scheme to divert attention from its new competitor.

It announced a competition for managers which did not require them to leave their desks. The periodical was swamped by replies – 4,700 managers wanted to take part.

Hans Otto Eglau

(Die Zeit, 29 October 1971)



Quadripartite cooperation

Four European daily newspapers have agreed to cooperate on covering European news and events. The four are *The Times* of London, *Le Monde*, Paris, *La Stampa*, Turin and *Die Welt* Hamburg.

The cooperative venture will begin on 23 February with a joint supplement published in the language of the four countries in question.

The theme of this will be "Europe 1975", an attempt to foresee the problems facing Europe in the future beyond the boundaries of the individual countries.

This first supplement will contain contributions from all four newspapers and pieces by important writers in France, Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic. It will be edited by the staff of *Le Monde*.

Thereafter the four newspapers will each in turn discuss other such themes of general interest in similar manner.

(Die Welt, 15 October 1971)

New biology magazine

Chemie Verlag, Weinheim an der Bergstrasse, has published the first issue of a periodical entitled *Biologie in unserer Zeit* (Biology in our age) aimed at telling the public something about modern biological research.

Professor Peter Sitte and Dr Heinz Falk of Freiburg University are responsible for the contents.

Every issue of the periodical will contain specially-written articles by well-known scientists, short reports on current research projects and descriptions of experiments that can easily be conducted in schools.

Subjects range from genetics and molecular biology to behavioural research, from applied ecology to the theory of evolution and from theoretical medicine to the latest operational methods.

The periodical will contain a large number of colour photographs and appear every two months. The price for a year's subscription is 24 Marks. Sample issues can be obtained from the publishers or via the book trade.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 October 1971)

■ **MODERN DANCE**

Rhythmic education invades new fields

In October 1969 the Rhythmic Education Association held an international seminar dealing with rhythmic education at Remscheid Academy under the direction of the organisation's head, Karl Lorenz.

The seminar was an experiment. The rhythmists wanted to come out of their isolation though they did not yet know their destination.

The third session this year showed that the Remscheid seminar had become an institution within the space of two years. Though over three hundred people had applied for the course only 215 could be accommodated in the Remscheid Academy. These included forty people from abroad.

Appeal too has spread. Whereas only music teachers and rhythmic training instructors used to come to Remscheid, this year's course was attended by gymnastics students and teachers from every type of school.

The growing interest in the Remscheid seminar is due to its varied programme. Rhythmics is no longer restricted to music teaching. Since 1969 it has spread to new forms of movement, especially many styles of dancing.

Rhythmics or dance, the alternative posed in 1969, has now become rhythmics and physical training and dance.



This year's course also placed its main emphasis on dancing.

A process of consolidation has now followed on from the period of expansion. The newly-won knowledge must now be worked into shape. Methods are now being sought to communicate the new information. That is why the educational aspect was in the limelight at this years' seminar.

The crisis facing ballet teaching has been much discussed and lamented in recent years. Ballet teachers have no special courses for them and therefore rarely have any experience in the field of education. It is the children who suffer as they are trained to a point of over-specialisation.

An experienced educationalist of the standing of Kurt Peters, the editor of a periodical called *Das Tanzarchiv*, rightly complains of the technical hysteria that has invaded ballet. Technique and fitness is in greater demand that the ability to express oneself artistically.

This year's week-long Remscheid seminar reflected the current state of ballet training. Though basically against the wishes of the organisers, good, well-intentioned and bad dancing lesson methods were demonstrated.

Maja Lex, the head of the rhythmic movement and modern artistic dance section at Cologne's Sports University, deserves the highest praise.

In the thirties she was the last great representative of the Free German Dance style. Unlike choreography bringing forth a specific message, the style she developed along with her instructress Dorothee Günther had a clear and objective technique that has been developed further over the past twenty years. Despite its rigidity and clarity her system has not been dogmatic and is always subject to change.

Dancer and choreographer Fred Traguth lectured on modern jazz dance. Unfortunately he is not such a good teacher as he is a choreographer.

Traguth is capable and hard-working and is a master of the various techniques and modes of expression in his branch. But as a teacher he has no system and no final aim. Like a traditional ballet instructor, he only provides his pupils with the finished product.

At one of the evening lectures he said, rightly, that the modern jazz dance was a synthesis of modern dance, classical ballet and Afro-American dancing.

But in his course he showed no more than an incoherent mixture of the various elements. A number of films he had brought along from the Göttingen Film Institute illustrated the purely African origins of the black jazz dance in the United States.

But he could presumably have shown a film about Martha Graham, the creative force behind modern choreography, and thus have given his pupils some idea, however late, of the essence and techniques of modern dance.

The east and south-east European dances now so popular with the young, and rightly so, were danced with enthusiasm as early as 1969 and 1970. People from Scandinavia who attended these courses are now helping them to spread northwards.

This year Karl Lorenz invited the Belgrade dancer and choreographer Branko Marković to Remscheid along with his accordion accompaniment, R. Blans.

Of course, specific rhythmics also had to be represented. Martina Jacobi, a professor at Freiburg Conservatory, showed the fascinating and vital possibilities still inherent in traditional rhythmics, the unity of music and movement. Timbres, intervals and harmonies, as well as rhythms, always force a specific form of movement.

There is only ever one solution that is correct. This was illustrated by a comparison of six-eight and three-four time improvised on a piano.

Six-eight time demands a swaying, hovering movement while waltz-time requires stronger emphasis on the first beat. There was not such a long way from here to the Yugoslav dances with their exciting music.

Hannelore Krause of Hanover is the expert on rhythmic education in kindergartens and elementary schools. Her imagination in inventing new rhythmic games is inexhaustible.

What she picks up is changed into a toy whether it is a balloon, a bean-sack or a Japanese paper ball. These dead materials come to life in the children's hands.

The youngsters playing with them are forced to become active and even creative. This educational method involving the active use of already existing opportunities can only be described as exemplary.

Helmut Günther

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 October 1971)

Mannheim films go East

Mannheim's International Filmweek has been invited by the central administration of the Goethe Institute to present a selection of the films that were awarded prizes in Mannheim at Goethe Institutes in the Far East.

During a trip through Asia between 3 November and 3 December this year the organisational manager and the press officer of the Mannheim Filmweek Hanns Maier and Klaus Hofmann, will show a selection of films from Mannheim in eight cities mainly in India and Japan and delineate trends in the development of the documentary film.

"Mannheim film evenings" are planned for the Goethe Institutes in New Dehli, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Osaka, Kyoto and Tokyo.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 October 1971)

Amateur film-makers have little ambition

Amateur filmmakers, someone said at the Third International Amateur Film Festival in Marburg, are people who indulge their hobby for the sheer love of it.

Little else was said about their place in the film world. Amateur filmmakers do not consider themselves as part of the underground cinema industry and they do not intend to fight commercial enterprises, it was stated.

Most of them shoot films featuring their families or a recent holiday. They make pornographic films starring their wives (or husbands) for home consumption. They record their innermost memories on celluloid. In short, their films are no more than home-made souvenirs.

But the films shown at the International Festival were nothing to do with such holiday films made by the family for the family. The films shown in Marburg were those produced by the small minority who want to get a message across.

As much as the existence of the committed amateur film was praised, the jury's verdicts indicated that the world of the amateur filmmaker should be preserved despite the fact that it is falling into decay around him.

That is the only explanation of why the Gold Medal for the best documentary was awarded to the Austrian film *Rider's Dreams* while another Austrian film, the experimental work *Tattoo*, received no more than a mention that it was above-average.

Rider's Dreams is a series of reminiscences awakened at a horse auction. The dreams are those of past fame and former trophies.

Rider's Dreams is technically brilliant and consists of fifteen-second sequences that could form advertising spots for Coca Cola, Peter Stuyvesant, masculine prowess, freshness, liqueur chocolates or bras (or even all together).

The programme states that the film will excite even the non-riders among the cinema-goers, so beautiful, so colourful and so irrelevant is the film.

Tattoo on the other hand wants to force the cinema-goer to think. The self-satisfied leisure-time gaiety of our capitalist-run picture-book idyll is contrasted with the starvation and genocide that can be found in a different part of the world but nevertheless at the same time.

People the other side of the world are being burnt to death by napalm while affluent citizens here sip the long-drinks of their choice. The film rams this home to its audience.

Because of minor imperfections, the jury thought itself justified in withholding a gold, silver or bronze award. The jury obviously places greater value on technical perfection than a film's power of expression. That was not even disputed in the ensuing discussion.

But there must be doubts whether political commitment is wanted. Most of the audiences were members of amateur film clubs who wanted to improve their technique and swop films.

Films aimed at any particular section of the public are rare and few amateur filmmakers dare to exhibit their films before a large audience.

It is hard to compete with televised football and crime series. Film is viewed as just one of many means of expression. Amateur filmmakers will continue to show their products in their own family or club the same as many people recite their poems.

Klaus Walter

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 October 1971)

International symposium welcomes child book research

Literature for the young was largely ignored by researchers in the past but is now gradually becoming an integral part of both teaching and research in universities in this country and abroad.

This fact was confirmed by reports on the current state of research and theory from Austria, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR, the United States, Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic.

Children's literature was the central theme of an international symposium recently held in the West German Booksellers School in Seckbach.

The symposium was organised by the International Research Association for Children's Literature (set up last year), Frankfurt University's department of children's book research and the West German Unesco commission.

Research into children's books in the Federal Republic naturally took a central position in a speech by Professor Dahrendorf of Hamburg and Kiel Universities on "Children's Literature as a Research Project".

The actual field of research was defined and its purpose re-examined. The inclusion of the media of children's literature played and important role.

Dahrendorf stated that the relationship between socialisation and literary communication demanded an end to the socially discriminating process under which only trivial literature or consumer literature has an affirmative and appeasing role.

Dahrendorf has long pressed for notice to be taken of research into consumer literature though he does see that difficulties could crop up when literature is thought to have greater value than other forms of communication.

He states that the fatal pessimism expressed in various cultural theories could be tempered by the adaptability of motivations.

He proposes the creation of a new aesthetic law for children's books, an aesthetic law of reception based on the idea that literature is rooted in society and has a role in it.

Educational methods must be developed from the very outset. Receptiveness – not merely understanding and accepting, but criticising and comparing what is read to one's own environment – should be fostered by all children's books.

Anti-authoritarian children's books were also another popular subject of discussion. Opinions varied wildly though this was partly due to the difficulties of interpretation.

The debate revealed one thing at least – anti-authoritarian literature needs to be studied carefully and with as much objectivity as possible. Linguists, psychologists, sociologists and members of other disciplines not represented at the symposium would certainly be helpful.

Brigitte Nottebohm

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 October 1971)

■ **LITERATURE**

Academy awards Büchner Prize to Uwe Johnson

Peter Huchel was there. This was the special thing about the meeting of the *Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung* (German Academy of Language and Literature). Since he was allowed to leave the German Democratic Republic (last April) Peter Huchel has been living at the Villa Massimo in Rome.

He will be a guest in this country until February 1971 and then he will settle down somewhere in the Federal Republic, although he has not yet decided exactly where.

Peter Huchel was there, but unfortunately he never got round to saying anything. This was not an intentional snub of the man who was awarded the Johann Heinrich Merck Prize for literary criticism.

As if it were intentional, however, the President of the Academy, Professor Storz, almost – unintentionally – read out the wrong dedication, the text that was meant to accompany the Büchner Prize.

"This must be an omen," said Herr Storz by way of apology and expressed an opinion that was shared by many taking part in the meeting.

It would have been to the Academy's credit to present this years's Georg Büchner Prize to lyric poet Peter Huchel, but presumably it was decided to keep this honour in reserve until the poet, "who sat for ages like a caged animal" is a citizen of the Federal Republic.

The citation of the honour that has been handed to him praises the "caretaker and knowledgeable editor of the magazine *Sinn und Form* which has for years under his guidance and responsibility made progress without ever losing sight of traditions."

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The Academy awarded the Sigmund Freud Prize to the Brunswick-born poet and essayist Werner Kraft who has been living for decades in Jerusalem as "a lover of words, one who listens and perceives with great accuracy and sharpens up our senses of language and poetry and has thus opened up to us in a new and more subtle way the works of major authors".

Herr Kraft gave an insight into the artistry of his prose and into the depths of his thoughts when he took up the theme of the meeting "biography and autobiography".

Although Peter Huchel did not receive the Büchner Prize this year it cannot be claimed that the prize went to someone unworthy of it. It went to Uwe Johnson, who, on the night before the presentation gave a public reading from the recently published second volume of his trilogy *Jahrestage* (under the Suhrkamp imprint).

Anyone who still had doubts about whether Johnson could be long-winded enough to portray again the artistic details of his character Gesine Cresspahl, who is well-known from earlier works, had these doubts dispelled.

Although Uwe Johnson may not call this "art" as it is "only a way of finding the truth" the style and composition are proof positive that the trilogy (always assuming, as we must, that the final volume will keep to the same high standards) is an incomparable document, an art work of this epoch.

Like the author, Gesine, the heroine of his novel settles in New York after living in divided Germany. (Johnson was there between 1966 and 1968). She tried to become master of the fate of Germany today and in the past by looking at it from this great distance. This is all as clever as it is breathtaking.

The light thrown on the many interwoven figures can no longer be called tendentious. We have only to remember the controversy with Hermann Kesten about the Berlin Wall a decade ago.

The expression "finding the truth" is self-evident. Thus Uwe Johnson's narrative skill is brilliant and deep, despite the fact that it is not easily digestible. One should not shy away from speaking of it as a masterpiece.

Reinhard Baumgart praised the award winner in an unorthodox manner as an "outsider" whose "calmness' and unmistakeable humour is in contrast to the "tumults of awareness" of others.

Baumgart considers it conceivable that Johnson's "external desire for objectivity" (more information than opinion) and his "selfless, puritanical realism" would also have been found in Georg Büchner if Büchner had been granted forty years of life.

"Unlucky the country that requires nonchalance," said Baumgart, but added in conclusion to his laudatio, "lucky the country that requires no more prizes and no more celebrations." Since such a country is far from existing the *Deutsche Akademie* is to be congratulated on this prizegiving and this "celebration". As is usual at the award of this prize Uwe Johnson was allowed to speak himself.

Darmstadt has never heard such an unconventional speech from a Büchner Prize winner.

"The author", the award winner said, "owes the prizegivers a sum of money."

The way he then with Socratic humour converted the 10,000-Mark value of the Prize into dollars, hellers and Pfennigs, including contemporary problems in his speech as he went along was a masterpiece.

Others who spoke on the theme of "Biography and autobiography" were Richard Friedenthal ("Goethe" and "Luther") and Peter de Mendelssohn ("Churchill" and "S. Fischer").

Friedenthal drew on his knowledge of Goethe to show how every writer has the need to hand down to future generations a legend surrounding himself. (Did Goethe really indulge in a little corruption to try to make the Sesenheim episode look a little more rosy for himself?)

Peter de Mendelssohn is at present engaged on a Thomas Mann biography and he set about throwing some light on what was practicably "do-able", giving details, and alluding to the example of the biography of Churchill to show what hurdles have to be overcome in order to make a life story out of the materials that are at our disposal.

In the following discussions Geno Hartlaub asked whether today's matter-of-fact young people could really still be interested in autobiographies.

The interest in documentation and collage had led to a mistrust of fiction, he said.

Furthermore today many fifty year-olds would paint themselves as the victims of contemporary history, which would not allow them to arrive at self-realisation à la Goethe.

Wilhelm Unger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 October 1971)

German Academy of Language and Literature award winners: writers Werner Kraft (left), Peter Huchel and Uwe Johnson (Photo: Roman Größer)

Ernst Klett runs *Börsenverein*

Stuttgart publisher Ernst Klett was elected the new Chairman of the West German book trade association, the *Börsenverein*, recently in Frankfurt. Herr Klett takes over from Werner E. Stichnote, who in recent years has steered the *Börsenverein* through the difficulties involved with the Frankfurt Book Fair.

The new Chairman will try to make the loosely-knit organisation into a realistic farsighted representative of the profession.

Ernst Klett's publishing house is one of the major publishers of schoolbooks in the Federal Republic. He intends to run the organisation with much assistance from experts from publishing houses and the retail book trade.

Publishing policy decisions will in future be worked out in study groups organised by the *Börsenverein*.

(Die Welt, 19 October 1971)

NRW awards grants to writers

North Rhine-Westphalia is the first Federal state to act upon a recommendation of the Writers Association and award working grants to writers.

To qualify for the award, the writer must live in the Federal state, he must be working on literary work in the stricter sense of the word and he must have signed a preliminary contract with a publishing firm.

The grants, awarded for the first time this October, can bring a writer as much as a thousand Marks a month.

(Die Welt, 15 October 1971)



Margarete Buber-Neumann (Photo: Seewald Verlag)

A vignette of a brave woman

The thing that immediately impresses one about her is her temperament, a kind of internal dynamism, drawing all who come into contact with her immediately into the magnetic field of her strong personality.

She has been through a lot of bad times in her life, but not one of the slings and arrows has been able to overcome her. "All things that have failed to break me have made me stronger" is the slogan that fits no one better than *Margarete Buber-Neumann*.

Fortunately it has also been possible for her to record in literature all the misfortunes that have struck her. As a result we possess a number of books from her pen which contain an impressive and important picture of contemporary history and above all the report *Als Gefangene bei Stalin und Hitler* (As a prisoner of Stalin and Hitler).

Margarete Buber-Neumann reports of years in the concentration camps at Karaganda and Ravensbrück and provides a document of the great treachery of the Stalinists in inconsiderately delivering up to Hitler German émigrés.

We can also thank her testimony for evidence of the events in the German emigration from Moscow which casts a shadow over several politicians in East and West who are today highly influential.

No historian who has treated the history of Comintern can afford to ignore what Frau Buber-Neumann has to say.

She has seen not only politicians but also men of letters, theatrical figures and other celebrities in their weakest hours.

She knows all the exaltations and degradations of the soul. Her epitaphs to the courageous Carola Neher and Kafka's friend Milena are among the most gripping that German resistance literature has ever produced.

When Margarete Buber-Neumann's latest book *Kriegsschauplätze der Weltrevolution* appeared three years ago the reaction of many of those who had stood by her in the past was bitter.

Without compunction the book underlined the Soviet policy of domination as a major power which is now as ever virulent and which many considered unfitting for the political climate which was even then building up towards the new Ostpolitik.

Once again Margarete Buber-Neumann came to feel repression by those in positions of power. A critical television film about Max Hölz was turned into a hymn of praise to the former Saxon Anarcho-Communist behind her back – and her protests had no effect. Several doors were closed in her face.

Nothing daunted she still attacks in her writings all she finds wrong and dangerous, with as much temperament and dynamism as ever.

(Die Welt, 24 October 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Musical training should be fostered from as early an age as possible

DIE WELT

Beat music screamed from the greenhouse where ten senior schoolchildren were supposed to be transplanting flowers. Though the gardener had told them the differences again and again they still confused the flowers with the similar-looking weeds growing there. They are simply unable to concentrate.

"I always switch on the radio in the morning when I get up," the boy owning the transistor states. Asked what they used the money earned here for, two boys and three girls replied that they too would like portable radios. Two boys are saving for a moped and another girl wants a guitar.

All agree that they need music as a relaxation. "I require music as a refuge when I'm feeling sad." "Music helps me unwind." "Music forms people and makes the world worth living in."

Most of them believe that they cannot live without music. But they do not think much of music lessons at school. They find the teaching bad and claim that only those pupils who have private musical tuition outside school time understand what is taught during music classes at school.

Forty per cent of school children in the Federal Republic play a musical instrument however. The most common in order of popularity are recorders, pianos, guitars, string instruments, accordions and woodwind and brass instruments.

What chances are there of learning or borrowing an instrument outside of school classes or private tuition? Where can children practise without annoying neighbours?

There are some three hundred music schools for young people in the Federal Republic at present and the number is continually increasing. About two thirds of all music pupils are given their basic training at these schools.

Four-year-olds are given a chance of early musical training. During a two-year course the children have a two-hour lesson a week conceived as a type of pre-school education.

The test results are excellent as far as both admission and instrumental training are concerned. It is not surprising that 114 children applied to attend this autumn's course at a school in Hanover though only half that number could be accepted.

Early musical training is a project in practically unexplored territory. The aim is not to discover and encourage young musical geniuses even though it is a fact that genuine musical talents should be fostered from as early an age as possible.

Instead the children are taught to develop the qualities, abilities and behavioural forms necessary for all learning and play – fitting into a group, concentration, observation and persistence.

Parents know that their children will not be made to keep still and occupied as at a traditional kindergarten. They know that the children will have their bodies, hearing, sensitivity and receptiveness trained through play. The children will be taught to see their place in the environment and, perhaps the most important aspect, will learn how to behave correctly within a group.

The wealth of information sent to parents about the course and the homework shows them that their children will have mastered more than the basic musical knowledge at the end of the two years.

Laughter and gaiety is prevalent during the second lesson for a group of four-year-olds at a youth music school in Hanover. The class is sitting expectantly at a keyboard, a cross between a piano and a set of chimes with a lid something like a schooldesk inside which is a scale where the children can provide the notes by means of red felt pins. Each child has a crayon, a notebook, a textbook, a rattle, a small glockenspiel and a hammer.

The children first learn to draw a circle. Most of them draw it clockwise as they have learnt in the past instead of doing it anti-clockwise which is far more natural and much less effort.

The teacher now gives the class skipping-ropes. The children make them into a well on the floor and sit inside the circle with eyes closed pretending to be frogs. Only one of the children is allowed to creep about the room. Only when this child stands still can the others open their eyes.

After this game the children pretend to be other animals that could be found around a well. Apart from the frogs that jump across the room, there are snakes that writhe on the floor and snails that creep along at a steady rhytmic pace.

Small hands creeping across the table become snails and fingers are applied to the temples to form their horns. These must be pulled in immediately at the slightest contact with a foreign body.

The children have to wave their hammers in the air, first with their right hand and then with the left, in time with the snail song. Accompanied by the glockenspiel, the teacher sings out the names of the children and the children have to repeat them.

They then make shells from small pieces of string and paint them in their books. Rarely do the children on the glockenspiel get out of step. A word then suffices to turn them back into well-behaved little snakes, snails or frogs.

Instrumental training and individual tuition follow this early stage in the music schools. After reaching the appropriate standard, the children are given exercises preparing them for orchestral work or chamber music.

Entry into the next stage depends on an examination of the pupil's standard. As with the switch from this, the intermediate stage to the senior classes, the tests are meant to show what musical knowledge a child has and how this can best be guided.

In both the intermediate and senior stages there are an increasing number of supplementary subjects that the children can take in order to obtain a more broadly based musical education.

This broad musical knowledge that ordinary schools cannot teach is one of the features that makes music schools so attractive. What is more important is that a series of grants and subsidies allows children of poorer parents to be taught at these schools.

Teaching takes place in the schools' own rooms and in the rooms of normal schools and recreation and youth centres. The number of such branches in Lower Saxony alone has doubled since 1968, showing just how great a demand there is.

Many of these music schools are already taking as many children as they can cope with. In future assistance from the local authorities and a suitable contribution from the Federal states will be necessary. Many people in public life are now echoing this demand of the Music Schools Association.

Germany (still) has the reputation of being a country of music. Musicians from all over the world come here to study, to complete their studies or even to work in the music field.

If we are to live up to this reputation the musical professions must be made more attractive to the young, as the youth music schools aim to do.

Conversations with pupils show that the schools have been successful. "I wanted to study chemistry or classical languages," a thirteen-year-old girl with all-round talents reported. "After four years private tuition I then came to the music school where I became really enthusiastic about music. Now, two years later, I have decided to study the subject."

"I have entered myself for a music competition," another thirteen-year-old reports, "I enjoy playing the piano as much as playing tennis at the local club. Sport and music are my two main interests."

If they reach the required standard, the children will be able to go on to a conservatory one day. But teachers at these schools stress that the main value of their teaching does lie in perfectionism.

Of course they do now want to be responsible either for the sort of dilettantism with which the daughters of rich fathers once used to play the piano.

Bearing the needs of the layman in mind, the schools want to ease a person's path to art or at least help him to understand what he hears. Even listening to music has to be learnt.

"I can't imagine my life without music," one sixteen-year-old girl states. "I would like to find a tune for all my states of mind, happy or sad. But I want to be able to play them myself. That is why I worked on my parents until they said I could go to music school. I think they are glad they did as my other schoolwork has improved as well. My parents thought my other studies would suffer but my education now seems to be far more balanced."

Uta von Witzleben

(Die Welt, 23 October 1971)

Plans for Richard Wagner Foundation well under way

The Richard Wagner Foundation designed to guarantee the continuation of the Wagner Festivals in Bayreuth, will probably be set up in May next year.

Hans Walter Wild, Burgomaster of Bayreuth, stated at a meeting of the town council, at which approval of the project was expressed, that there would shortly be a conference of participants in the Foundation – the Bonn government, the Federal state of Bavaria and the city of Bayreuth – at which details of the founding would be discussed.

The sum to be presented to the Wagner family to float the new foundation is unofficially estimated at between ten and twenty million Marks.

The next Bayreuth Festival will mark the hundredth anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone at the Opera House. The funds from the new foundation will be used to keep the *Festspielhaus*, the Villa Wahnfried, the Wagner Archives and the library together as one unit.

After the new foundation is started Wolfgang Wagner will still be the manager of the Festival.

(Die Welt, 21 October 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

Currency crisis is like a chess game



Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt is prepared to accept French President Georges Pompidou's offer of talks about the currency crisis and this could be the point of departure for new developments.

Perhaps this will show the way to get the currency cart out of the mire where it has become bogged down, even though the Franco-German differences of opinion on the currency question are not the core of the international currency crisis.

However, it is possible that the great international currency chess game, where parities are the moves, will liven up if the Federal Republic and France dare to make the opening gambit. The United States might then make a few constructive moves.

What is certain is that it is now the turn of the politicians. Economics experts have done all in their power to find the solution to the currency crisis.

Recently at the meeting of working group III (WG 3) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and at the conference of representatives of ministers and presidents of banks of issue in the ten most important industrial nations the experts identified the problems, studied them from all sides and passed them on to their ministers.

They did not even succeed in reaching agreement on the statistical bases and the aims of their currency policy moves, let alone on the weapons they would need to fight the crisis. Even if they held twenty more meetings of this kind they would be no nearer the solution.

The politicans involved in economics and finance must now find new data before the economics experts can get to work again. Ministers and even government leaders must cure the paralysis that has gripped the currency policy quadrilateral of Washington, Tokyo, Bonn and Paris and prevented each of the big four from making the first move. What is the situation?

The U.S. government has forced the hand of the Europeans and Japanese, that is to say it has made them revalue their currencies. Washington was of the opinion that it had done its bit when it took the dollar off the gold standard and threw up a customs barrier around its shores.

The Japanese who had been in an economic clinch with the United States for some time had to float the yen in the face of a wave of speculation, but at the outset they kept the rate of revaluation low by means of currency exchange controls.

Bonn and Paris had different ideas about the methods to be employed in the transition phase up until the conclusion of new fixed parities. Professor Schiller continued to swear by temporarily floating exchange rates, while M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing split the currency exchange market down the middle and kept the old parity to the dollar for trading with the trade-franc.

Thus the French negotiated for themselves a trading advantage over their partners in Europe and they were most reluctant to give this up.

The Americans believed that time was on their side. When the Europeans and the Japanese had been whipped enough by the special import surcharge, Secretary of State for the Treasury John Connally seemed to assume, they would get rid of the trade barriers which were disruptive and would revalue their currencies firstly by means of floating and later with new fixed parities.

Thereby the American balance of payments deficit should be transformed into a surplus, slowly but surely.

But the Europeans and Japanese did not act as expected – with the exception of the Federal Republic which depends more on an untroubled relationship with the United States, its protective country, than these others.

No one has been happy about this transition period and only Paris is rejoicing at having a trade advantage over its fellows. All are taking their time. The EEC is waiting for the Group of Ten and vice versa, with the result that nothing is getting done. Thus new initiatives are essential.

At the summit conference Willy Brandt is as unlikely to side with the French as they are to take our part. But this meeting could at least sound out what ground is held in common.

The formula which allows adversaries to lose has been available in Europe since 19 August: it is known as taut pivots. France has so far stubbornly resisted any moves to have the trading franc revalued by means of a change of parity, but may be won over by taut pivots.

Currency parities must be registered with the International Monetary Fund as international relationships for exchange of goods. But as quasi-parities taut pivots are not subject to this strict ruling. Thus currency relationships within the Common Market could be regulated in this way for the time being. The floating of the Mark could then be discontinued, at least in its relationship with other EEC currencies.

The time is not unfavourable for Europe to take the lead. There are indications that the United States is striving towards a total bilateral arrangement with Japan. This would be based on a

Continued on page 11

Common Market differences

The Common Market is not so com- mon when it comes to the prices of the same consumer goods in the differ- countries of the EEC, according to report issued by the Bonn EEC Bure- based on figures gathered by the E statistics office.

Europeans who shop around can the following bargains:

* Cheaper spirits in Belgium,
* Cheaper beef and fish in the Nethe- lands,
* Cheaper wine in France and Italy,
* Cheaper clothing and shoes in Netherlands;
* Live in Italy and if you want to do your driving there,
* And for leisure and pleasure come West Germany and buy yourself a te- vision set, a camera, and a tape recorde etc. According to the EEC statisticians visit to the doctor by people who a insured with a social welfare policy be three times as expensive in the Fede Republic as in France.

Toothache? The payment will be le painful if you have it yanked or filled Italy or the Netherlands. Dentists' there are between twenty and forty cent cheaper than in the other four E countries.

On the other hand hospital bills a highest in the Netherlands. An Italian to pay three times as much for a new p of glasses as a Belgian.

The Dutch and Italians pay about per cent less in telephone bills than in four other countries.

The French have a reputation for the food and boast cheaper restaurant pri than their partners in the EEC. If you on the Belgian-French border and like a cup of coffee it will cost only as much if you slip across to France.

The French come off best all-in-all in the food stakes. General medical are on the average best in Holland, the Italians enjoy the cheapest househ utensils and the Federal Republic the bargains in leisure articles.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 20 October 19

Slump risk is greater now than in 1966-1967

No further discussion is necessary about the state of economic developments at present in the Federal Republic – they are definitely on a downward slope. The only question is how far downhill we shall slide this time and how long we shall be down in the dumps!

"It won't be as bad as the 1966/67 recession," says the optimist. But was the slump in those years really so bad? It would be more accurate to talk of a mini-recession during which full-employment was at no time in great doubt.

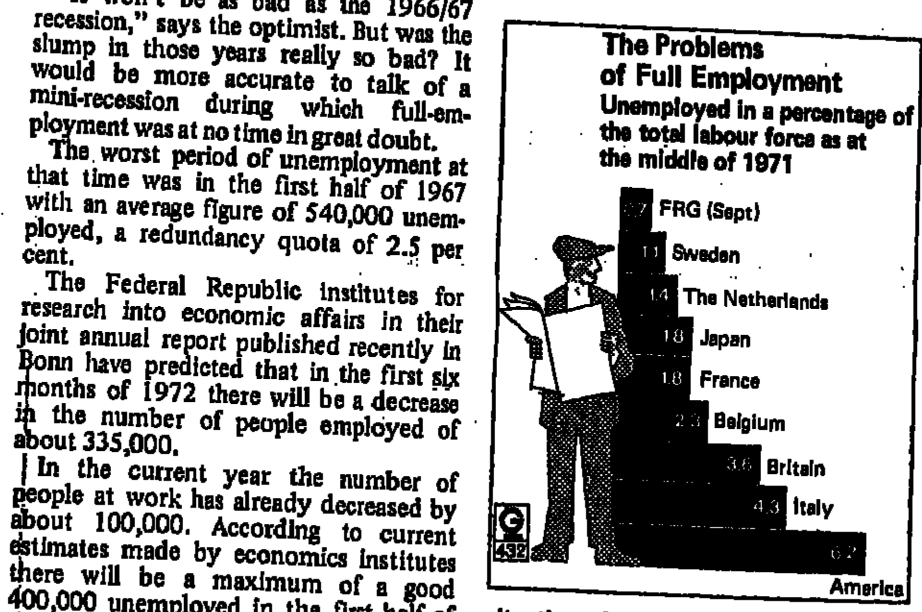
The worst period of unemployment at that time was in the first half of 1967 with an average figure of 540,000 unemployed, a redundancy quota of 2.5 per cent.

The Federal Republic institutes for research into economic affairs in their joint annual report published recently in Bonn have predicted that in the first six months of 1972 there will be a decrease in the number of people employed of about 335,000.

In the current year the number of people at work has already decreased by about 100,000. According to current estimates made by economics institutes there will be a maximum of a good 400,000 unemployed in the first half of next year (compared with 675,000 in 1967) and a monthly average of 335,000 out of work (540,000 in 1967).

In recent weeks there have been a number of reports of increasing short-time working. The gist of almost all comments was: compared with the figure of 350,000 on short-time during the last recession the present figure of 39,000 seems harmless.

But looking back to the short-time



situation during the last slump some interesting conclusions can be reached. In September 1966 there were only 6,000 people working reduced hours in the Federal Republic. That is far fewer than the present figure. By November 1966 it had already climbed to 42,000 by December 90,000, by January 1967 it had rocketed to 240,000 and the next month the figure was almost 350,000. In this light; talk of "harmless short-time figures" is not particularly convincing.

The economics institutes view the decline in capital investment as the core of the tendency towards depression. *Ifo* (Munich) in its latest situation report notes a rapid decline in the tendency towards investment.

Ludwig Poullain, President of the Savings and Giro Banks Association said in a recent television interview that there was a "decidedly miserable atmosphere" affecting the economy and pointed out that the profits situation in West German industry at present is far worse than the general public assumed.

"Even famous and well managed companies are plagued with figures in the red," he commented.

This deterioration in profit margins and the simultaneous slackening off of demand at the time of a worldwide economic cooling process put a brake on investment activities.

In addition there is the uncertainty surrounding the future development of the export economy at this time of currency upheavals. The most recent data available for the number of export orders coming in for West German products, covering the month of September, show the first reactions to the rapidly worsening degree of competitiveness of our industry.

In the motor industry, too, which up till now has been one of the most important pillars supporting the eco- nomy, there are signs of major marke changes. Business is already slack in the van and lorry sector.

Prevention of a recession is the im- mediate short-term aim of economic policies, as the economics institutes see it. With the exception of the Essen Institute which does not yet consider that the time is ripe for a protective relaxation of the economic brakes, the majority of experts are all in favour of a repayment of the tax surcharge imposed temporarily by Pro- fessor Schiller and for greater government spending on building projects. This latter has already been introduced by the government.

With the economic situation in its present unstable state both at home and abroad prognoses tend to verge on being pure prophecies. On the other hand one does not have to be a clairvoyant to recognise the considerable risks involved in a protraction of the symptoms of dissoution in international currency ex- change and the radical self-help measures and protectionist practices being adopted by several countries which are not far short now of all-out trade warfare.

If at the time of the conference of world banks in Washington in early October there was still some hope that this dangerous state of limbo could be overcome in the near future this has diminished as the fronts have hardened.

Comparing the present situation with that which led to the slump in 1966/67 we must come to the sober conclusion that the chances of economic depression arising are greater now than they were then.

Walter Slotosch

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 October 1971)

■ INDUSTRY

Schering chemicals celebrates one hundred years of success

chemist's shop was the starting place of a famous company that is y active all over the world: Schering, organisation which today has a turn- r of more than one milliard Marks and ne of the largest companies in the micals business in West Germany. On October this year it celebrated one dred years of success.

he firm's founder Ernst Schering was emist, who had travelled around quite a bit during his days of apprenticeship, as was the accepted custom of the day. But he was still a young man when he settled down in Berlin and bought a chemist's shop in 1851.

By 1855 – 116 years ago – the small chemist's laboratory had been turned into a factory for producing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.

Ernst Schering had set himself the task of preparing chemicals of the utmost purity particularly for pharmaceutical purposes and for use in photography.

The young man was successful. Business expanded rapidly and in order to make the company suitable to operate on such a large scale it was made into a joint-stock company in 1871.

As long as one hundred years ago Ernst Schering was pursuing an aim in his business that was by no means a foregone conclusion in those days – he was trying to win markets outside Germany.

In the year before the company became a joint-stock campany, 1870, Schering had sales representatives in Amsterdam, Glasgow, Copenhagen, St Petersburg and Moscow. In the early 1870's Schering's chemical products were sent from Berlin all over the world.

In 1876 Schering took part in the World Exhibition in Philadelphia with great success. In the same year the firm Schering & Glatz started business in New York.

In 1905 the first foreign subsidiary, the Schering Chemicals Factory AG in Russia, was acquired, operating a charcoal

Hannoversche Allgemeine

production plant in Wydriza (White Russia) and a chemicals and pharmaceuticals factory in Moscow.

In the years leading up to the First World War Schering developed into a worldwide company with more than thirty foreign subsidiaries and associated companies apart from the six factories in the Federal Republic.

But this large-scale activity on foreign soil brought the company major losses after both world wars including patents, licences and trade marks.

Losses following the Second World War were particularly heavy. All the business interests in East Germany, the East Berlin factories, all patents and trade marks were gone for good.

All that remained of Schering were the destroyed and dismantled factories in the Wedding and Charlottenburg districts of Berlin. The work of reconstructing the international company began in West Berlin where today there are more than 5,000 people employed in research, production, management and administration.

Schering has for some time now been back in its place among the world's major chemicals companies. Current turnover of the group is more than one milliard Marks, 16,000 people are employed (about 7,000 of them abroad) and 55 per cent of the products from the factories in Berlin, Bergkamen, Feucht and Wolfenbüttel are exported to more than 130 countries. In 22 countries Schering have their own factories.

Company policy is now as much as ever to avoid mass-production, but offer instead any number of special products in the spheres of pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, industrial chemicals and materials involved in galvanisation.

Schering has scored its greatest successes in hormone research, in which it is today one of the world's leading specialists. In this sphere it has also produced perhaps its most well-known product of all – the Pill!

There are fifteen firms in the Federal Republic competing for the market in the Pill. Schering has cornered 55 per cent of the market. The Pill makes up seventeen per cent of the turnover of the joint-stock company and thirteen per cent of the group's turnover.

In this jubilee year, too, Schering have been moving in the right direction. In the course of the business year 1971 Schering have been able to boost their turnover by about thirteen per cent. According to a recent statement by Chairman of the Board Karl Otto Mittelstenscheid the growth rate for the whole year should be about eleven per cent.

The company's administration views future prospects with optimism. Despite the major rise in costs in the second half of this year dividends are likely to remain at twenty per cent. However, the bonus of two per cent that was paid last year is not likely to be repeated.

This year the company has invested about 140 million Marks and in 1972 this is likely to rise to 160 million. The foreign market has taken on a greater degree of importance for Schering than the domestic market. In 1970 the proportion of exports was about 56 per cent.

Gert Goebel

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 October 1971)

Continued from page 10

y revaluation of the yen in m for making the Japanese exempt m the import surcharge.

onnally could then tell Congress that surcharge had done its duty; he could p it completely and replace it with a al devaluation of the dollar. This aluation would involve a slight in- se in the price of gold and would help e countries that are unwilling to alue, France and Great Britain, to save e.

Economics experts have wasted enough rds and now it is time the politicans k over. Serious discussions must be ted to bring about a process that will p America clear its deficit and stop the rld sliding back to the same kind of tectionism that was rife in the thirties.

Rudolf Herlt

(Die Welt, 25 October 1971)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Stuttgart international conference discusses car safety

At a recent four-day conference in Stuttgart government spokesmen and representatives of the motor industry from all over the world debated ways and means of meeting the safety requirements for motor vehicles resulting from US regulations.

To judge by the tenor of debate in Stuttgart, though, the prospects of a safety car capable of ensuring the survival of occupants in a head-on collision at fifty miles an hour are still fairly distant.

Even so, a gratifying amount of progress has been made since the publication



several years ago of Ralph Nader's book "Unsafe at any Speed."

The only really regrettable aspect is that dithering between one extreme and the other, a characteristic typical of Americans these days, has resulted in mandatory specifications for the forthcoming decade being difficult for manufacturers to meet on the one hand and likely on the other to toll the death knell of small and medium-sized family saloons.

The probable upshot will be the introduction of considerably more expensive, bulkier and more powerful armour-plated goliaths.

The idea behind the Stuttgart conference, the second of its kind, was primarily to compare notes on work in progress on the development of safety cars and secondly to standardise safety regulations to be introduced by the various governments.

America has taken the lead and is introducing the most far-reaching specifications. America, it is generally felt, is most badly in need of greater vehicle safety too.

The road death toll in the United States may not be appreciably higher than in Europe but this is attributed to road discipline enforced with the aid of stiff penalties and speed limits of between 65 and 75 miles an hour.

The Ministry of Transport and the motor industry in this country were the first to make common cause with the Americans in developing a safety car. For this too there is a sound reason, most Federal Republic export models crossing the Atlantic.

The importance of car exports to the United States is the reason why Japan too is most interested in the latest safety developments, France and Britain, on the other hand, appearing to be less interested in cooperation.

Thus it was that at the Stuttgart conference Ford and General Motors of the United States, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz as this country's major manufacturers and possibly Opel, a GM subsidiary, seemed to be the only manufacturers likely to produce a safety model complying with the various specifications within the foreseeable future.

Safety research and development programmes are an expensive business, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz both claiming to be investing some fifty million Marks in their respective models.

US specifications are nonetheless subject to attack not only from France and Britain but also from this country, which in the circumstances would appear to indicate that the US government has been a little too hasty in calling for 100-per-cent safety before even carrying out a thorough analysis of available accident statistics. A better way of improving automotive safety, everyone except Douglas Toms, the US government official responsible for safety specifications, is agreed, would be gradual improvements to existing models. Mention of the name of Toms is like showing a red rag to a bull as far as car designers all over the world are concerned; which is not, of course, to say that they object in principle to better bumpers, concertina zones, tougher and more crash-resistant side panelling, foolproof safety belts and the like, anti-blocking systems, better brakes and improved rear vision.

There was hard dealing at Stuttgart between US government representatives and development directors of domestic motor manufacturers in respect of the timetable according to which the various safety specifications under discussion are to be made mandatory.

Mr Toms reckons he will be able to supply definite safety specifications for a new generation of motor vehicles by 1973 or 1974. After two years of trials safety cars ought then to run off the assembly lines in 1977 or 1978.

Professor Fiala of Volkswagen, one of this country's leading lights in automotive safety engineering, feels this timetable to be Utopian.

It takes three to four years for a conventional new model to pass through the various stages of development, Dr Fiala noted. Safety models involve so much virgin territory in respect of both engineering and design, he maintained, that an even longer interim period ought to be scheduled.

The debate made it clear how important it is not merely to embark on Utopian programmes but to subject each and every detail to cost-benefit analysis and to process the resulting data as it becomes available.

The final day of the conference, however, did show that the Americans are, after all, prepared to make concessions on a number of minor points in order to gain more leeway for a genuine international agreement by the end of the decade.

At the beginning of the conference there had been fears that they might not be prepared to make even the slightest concessison.

Ministers of Transport Volpe of the United States and Leber of this country both noted that safer cars are of course desirable but must not be so expensive that only the rich can afford them. Perhaps this point was not without effect on the course of debate.

Bearing in mind that according to Opel specialists the smallest of safety models will cost at least as much as the current Opel Commodore if it is to include all the projected specifications these words of warning from the two Ministers of Transport would undoubtedly seem to be justified.

Michael Th

(Handelsblatt, 2 November 19..)

Two major domestic manufacturers ... engaged in developing a 'safety car' ... comply with both U.S. and West German regulations. The Daimler-Benz prototype (above) is largely modelled on the current Mercedes 250, improvements being made to, say, roof strength. Volkswagen, on the other hand have built a completely new model (bottom right) the chassis of which is at present undergoing trials.

(Photos: Archiv Handelsblatt ...)

BMW opens 20 km proving ground

Speichersee proving ground, Munich, has just been officially opened by Bayerische Motoren-Werke (BMW). Over a period of three years some twenty kilometres (twelve and a half miles) of road have been built and 1.1 million cubic metres (1,430,000 cubic yards) of earth moved.

This proving ground for motor vehicles is one of the most up-do-date in the world, involving a high degree of simulation and electronic measurement. The key features of the proving facilities are the high-speed measurement track, the handling course, the turntable and the crash unit.

The high-speed track is five miles long and built in autobahn fashion. It consists of two straights of a little over and a little under two miles respectively and two bends with a radius of 110 and 138 metres and a one in fourteen camber.

Steep banking has been deliberately avoided since it next to never occurs in practice and the straights enable maximum speeds to be driven out of the test vehicles.

The two-mile labyrinth of the handling course in contrast contains everything from a ramp jump to a hairpin bend and calls for the utmost in driving skill and roadholding.

The nerve centre of the entire ground is even more unusual, extending 56 kilometres of electric cable in cobweb fashion from one end of the site to the other. Miles of aerials and controls, nine light barriers and thousands of contacts lay the groundwork for a closely-intermeshed network of electronic data collection and processing.

The noise created is so effectively abated by the Speichersee dam and the soundproofing facilities erected on the opposite side of the ground that it does not even worry birds in the neighbouring nature reserve.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 October 1971)

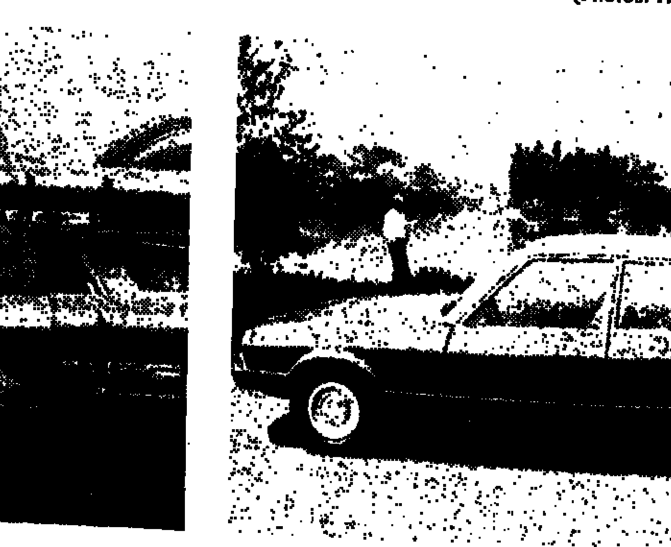
Synthetic studs for tyres

After a year and two months of research and development Busch-Jaeger of Lüdenscheid are shortly to market plastic spikes, studded tyres with studs of synthetic material.

Their roadholding is good, they are quiet and do less damage to road surfaces than conventional spikes, the manufacturers claim, and ought to be available this winter.

The steel spikes are coated with polyamide.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 October 1971)



■ **NEWS MEDIA**

The problems of the religious press in our secular society

Economic difficulties and the disappearance of a publication have rarely attracted so much public interest and so much commitment as in the case of the Catholic weekly *Publik*. This interest is not entirely due to the fact that the weekly was one of the best appearing in West Germany. The case of *Publik* is almost a comment of the credibility of the Catholic Church in our society post the Vatican Council.

For Catholics and the "progressives" the disappearance of *Publik* has destroyed their hopes in the Church's desire to proclaim the good word without appearing to exist within a ghetto or without insisting on its own power.

The question revolves round the decisions that have to be taken by the West German Bishops Association on 15 November concerning the role that the Catholic press must play in society and what importance the Church places in this role.

Since the ending of World War II the development of the religous press has been different among Catholics and Protestants. Since the beginning the Protestant press has tried to develop a style, based on its Christian responsibilities, that makes its views clearly heard in the world at large. The Protestant Church has spent a lot of money on public relations, on equipping press services and in aiding young journalists to make their way.

Alongside local Church publications, which emphasise basically internal Church affairs, the Protestants have weekly publications presenting varying political standpoints – *Christ und Welt*, now called *Deutsche Zeitung*, and *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*. These exercise a considerable influence in the Federal Republic for their informative value.

Until 1968 the Catholic press had no daily or weekly Catholic publication of any consequence. *Katholische Nachrichtenagentur*, the Catholic news agency, has tottered between being a poorly informed press agency and the official press service of the Church. Nothing has been done to recruit young Catholic journalists.

The Catholic press is made up and was made up, in the main, of 22 publications published by the Church. Thanks to their facilities and to their minimum personnel, these papers earned money for the Church but they were of no particular importance jounalistically.

The publications have never been able to assume the position that the Church in West Germany wanted to assign to them, not to be just a means of disseminating official Church ideas but to be a forum for public discussion of important international problems.

Publik, the Catholic weekly revue, first appeared in September 1968 after considerable preparation. Its aims were to encourage discussion between the various groups within the Catholic Church as well as to initiate a dialogue between the Church and society as a whole.

The ultimate development and difficulties that the publication encountered are well known. The attempt to merge with the *Rheinische Merkur*, a vain hope from the political as well as the economic point of view, turned into a fiasco. Bankruptcy is on the cards.

The Protestant Church equally has difficulties to overcome. *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*, circulation 110,000 copies, recently merged with *Junge Stimme*, circulation 30,000, has to be subsidised by the Church to enable it to carry on. *Christ und Welt's* recent attempt to "devour" *Sonntagsblatt* was repulsed by the Protestant Church.

Experts see the merger of *Sonntagsblatt* and *Publik* as one of the most reasonable solutions of the problem. Protestant *Sonntagsblatt*, progressive and with an open mind as regards oecumenicism, with a position a little to the left of centre corresponds very closely to the Catholic *Publik*.

Such a merger, envisaging an eventual separate theological group, would be welcomed by the editorial boards of both papers. The main question is if church leaders are prepared for such oecumenicism, if they are prepared to finance a single, independent Christian voice.

It is equally a question if a paper that makes no concessions to its readers and is based fundamentally on its religious commitment, bringing Christians together and not the two confessions – and developing a dialogue with society, would be able to do so without subsidies.

In other words Church leaders, those concerned with the merger and its problems and with questions of subsidies

Süddeutsche Zeitung

must first ask themselves if it is essential to discuss matters with the world at large via a newspaper.

If the Church considers this redundant then the Church must refuse to support and finance these papers, if they are financially weak or not.

On the other hand if the Church approves in principle of what these papers are trying to do – but in consideration of their prosperity – the Church must not base its aid on financial considerations alone.

At the Catholic Academy in Munich the Protestant theologian Heinz Zahrnt defined the situation as follows: "It is essential to ask the Catholic Church as well as Protestants how seriously they view the concept of liberty proclaimed to the world by Jesus Christ. It is necessary to ask if they are willing to pay millions for this liberty that Christ spoke of and to know if they are willing to subsidise a press unfettered by controls and devoted to a Christian endeavour to interpret the events of our times to the world at large."

Hannes Burger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 October 1971)

Youngsters' interest in radio revived

Television is not so nice as playing in the open air, but twice as nice as listening to the radio, according to the results of a really extensive survey, looked at in a simple light. The survey was commissioned by Westdeutscher Rundfunk, carried out by the Infratest Institute and conducted among children in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Nevertheless, listening to the radio, which was what concerned WDR mainly in ordering this survey, was seventh most popular pursuit among the six to thirteen year-olds.

In the thirteen to nineteen age group the radio was the most popular pastime of all. For them television can only command seventh place.

In the younger age group where TV is the top attraction after playing outdoors the other main leisure-time pursuits are reading, playing sports, playing indoors and visiting friends.

For the teenagers the popularity list reads: visiting friends, playing sports, reading, listening to records and going to dances.

During the first six months of this year the survey team interviewed 1,243 children and 792 teenagers, asking them about their attitude to the radio, the way they used it and their opinion of the programmes specially meant for them.

Even WDR was surprised at the results. In general it could be said that since 1968 interest in radio has started to increase again. Especially in the younger age group the more the child in question knew about the radio services and how best to use them the more likely he was to have his own set and hence the more likely he was to have a growing interest and more selective demands from his listening.

The children's favourite programmes are *Schlager* (light music) while the teenagers prefer pop and beat music broadcasts. The youngest age group likes entertainment programmes, children's hour and schools programmes as well as folk music, but the older age group is keener on German pop songs, foreign pop, *chansons* and jazz.

Particular favourites among younger listeners are programmes where the audience can take an active part, either by writing in with suggestions, or by sending in manuscripts or by phoning.

More children would like to go to the broadcasting house if invited, 600,000 of them in fact, which means they show greater interest and ambition than the older generation. Their parents, if they are interested at all, would prefer sending in a letter to going themselves to the studio.

WDR is trying its utmost to give its younger listeners what they want with its special programmes. Now that this survey has come up with such encouraging news for the men at broadcasting house they will be weighing up whether they can improve their services with new programme times, re-grouping and technical alterations at their headquarters in Cologne.

Ingrid Uebe

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 21 October 1971)

TV has much to answer for in our society

"Tomorrow's television – the end of monopoly thinking" is the slogan senior television executives are using to bring home to West German television audiences that the industry is looking at itself with critical eyes. For the fourth time running these people are kidding themselves; once more many weighty words are being mouthed but real criticism does not come into it.

There is an urgent need for programme producers to be given greater responsibility. Television's role in our society has become too important, what goes on on the screen has become so decisive for the physical and psychological makeup of viewers.

Recently 800 doctors spoke of a new but rapidly spreading disease, tellyitis, which is a threat to people in the Federal Republic at an increasing rate. Every evening people gather round the 'box' grab a hard drink, boozing themselves almost to death, while banality after banality, kissings and killings pass across the screen.

According to Herr Stefen, head of the Federal agency controlling material likely to corrupt the young, week after week 400 crimes appear on the television screen. At weekends when people in this country spend their spare time in front of the television set they watch shootings, punch-ups and stranglings.

Experts in America beleive that very young children spend 64 per cent of their waking day watching television. When the child reaches the age of 14 he or she has witnessed the brutal murdering of about 18,000 people. There is little doubt about how far the child of this age – in Germany as well where the picture is scarcely any different – is able to tolerate the admonitions of his parents, school and Church without contradiction that the life and property of fellow human beings are inviolable.

Of course television, like other media of mass communication, cannot pass by themes of crime and brutality. It is essential to point out anew the special effects of the television screen.

The pictures of the shooting at the Munich bank robbery showed clearly the realities of the horror of it all as opposed to crime series in which the negative forces of men are illuminated, when lawmen are portrayed either as idiots or supermen.

Viewers, despite their complaints about poor programmes, are incapable of switching off the fascinating picture, because the contradictions of what is offered by the television service undermine their natural critical faculties. Viewers are offered in the name of entertainment series where clichés and trite dialogue are rife.

In Utopian series schizophrenia runs wild. Almost without exception social conditions are depicted which are enough to make Nobel Peace Prize winners and others who are concerned with political stability give up in despair. If television looks into the next century it will see that total dictatorship over citizens who have been turned soft in the head will have come about.

Television would be responsible for this state of affairs to no small extent, if it came about. Television pillories considerably the increasing isolation of man, although it is party to this vicious circle.

If there were no television people despite skyscrapers and the materialism of modern life made more comfortable through technology, would be able to communicate with each other, because otherwise life without the flickering screen would be unbearable.

The flight of many young people into the madness of drug-addiction and protest against everything in society is partly due to the poor quality of family life for which television has some responsibility.

When television does have something of value to offer, usually it goes to extremes, making up for lost time with a spate of programmes dealing with art and intellectual matters, which do not attract the average viewer and in fact repulse him or her so that once more the light entertainment with all its kitschy attitudes are sought.

If the gap between programmes of little intellectual content and programmes of far out intellectual content cannot be bridged then a society will develop from that of the one-time nation of "thinkers and poets" to a people who are addicted to the comic strip.

Hans Trost

(Münchner Merkur, 26 October 1971)

SPORT

Clay pigeon marksmen must train as hard as other athletes

...e skeet world record, one of the two ...inds of clay pigeon shooting, can be ...ed but not bettered. Last year ... of the Soviet Union set up a non ultra of world records: 200 out of ...

...s predecessor as world record-holder, ...d Wirnhier, a Pfarrkirchen gun... reigned supreme for six years with ...geons downed out of a total of two ...ed.

...onze medal-winner at Mexico City ..., Wirnhier reckons that "Anyone ... pots 197 or more stands a fair ... of winning an Olympic medal at ..." but adds that "There are a fair ... of top-flight marksmen, though. ... this year's European championships ... out of 200 was only good enough for ...th place."

...nhier still has trouble with an injury ... his left arm but hopes to return to his ... time for next year's Olympics.

...s fellow-competitors for Olympic ... from this country are Walter ..., also from Pfarrkirchen, Eckart ...truth of Hamburg, Heinz Lange of ...ldorf and Peter Pfaller of Freising.

... skeet seven stands are arranged ... a semi-circle 42 yards in diameter ... an eighth half way along the base, the ... line of the D, that is. On either ... of the D catapults are at the ready to ... clay pigeons at the marksman's ...mand along a 200-foot trajectory.

The two trajectories meet at a point ... feet above the ground. The marks... takes a pot shot at 25 clay pigeons ... each stand – two hundred in all.

The other version of clay pigeon shoot...ing is called trap and bears a greater ...blance to shooting in the wild. The ...eons do not fly past a stone's throw .... They are a good 75 yards off and ... shots can be taken at each one.

The pigeons, by the way, are clay discs ... and a half inches in diameter and an ... thick. They weigh 100 grammes, a ... under four ounces, and cost about ... pfennigs.

This country's trap team were world ...pions this year. They are Karl ...bertus Underberg of Rheinberg, Dr

WELT AM SONNTAG

Ludwig Roselius of Bremen, Heinz Leidinger of Reutlingen, Peter Blecher of Hagen and Albrecht zu Öttingen, who started shooting only a couple of years ago and won the junior championship title at the first attempt.

These, then, are this country's two teams and candidates for Olympic honours though of course there may well be changes between now and next spring.

In skeet the most serious competition comes from the Soviet Union and the GDR. In trap the opponents are Italy (Mattarelli of Italy holds the Olympic and world record of 198 points), France and the GDR. The United States also ranks among the world's best.

In all these countries with the exception of the Federal Republic the top-flight marksmen are, with few exceptions, national amateurs, for the most part serving members of the armed forces.

As a result youngsters not unnaturally have training facilities at their disposal that are the envy of many a marksman in this country. Leading Soviet clay-pigeon specialists frequently polish off 30,000 pigeons a year in training whereas this country's six hundred or so clay pigeons shots seldom manage more than four or five thousand.

Really promising marksmen are invariably given assistance of some kind or another in this country, though. There are patrons even among the marksmen themselves.

Karl Hubertus Underberg, for instance, holds an unnual Underberg grand prix in Wiesbaden with prizes worth more than 20,000 Marks.

Next year's Olympic competitions will be held over periods of three days, from 27 to 29 August for trap and from 31 August to 2 September for skeet. The venue will be the most up-to-date clay pigeon range in the world in Hochbrück, near Garching, a Munich suburb four miles north of the Olympic stadium, village and other facilities.

Wolfgang Kleibömer of Hamburg, the head of the team of architects responsible for the range, so came to like life in the south during construction work that he moved to Munich and now only has an office in Hamburg.

The range will have cost twenty million Marks, 2.5 million of which are to be invested in soundproofing. At the topping-out ceremony statisticians worked out that the site had taken 311 days and 95,000 working hours to rough out.

It comprises 113 lanes, including three skeet and trap facilities. Four thousand spectators can watch up to six hundred marksmen and hear up to 80,000 shots. In the stand alone there are 800 seats and standing accommodation for 1,200 spectators.

Fifty rest rooms will be at the disposal of Olympic marksmen and represent an investment in the post-Olympic future of the facilities. They could form the basis of a training centre.

Marksmen can start training a fortnight beforehand, a stock of 120,000 pigeons having been laid in for this purpose.

They bring their own rifles, of course, specially designed for the most part. Konrad Wirnhier, for instance, makes special rifles for himself and a good many other top-flight marksmen from all over the world.

Belgian rifles are also much in demand. They can be either single or double-barrel. Rifles cost about 2,000 Marks, with extras anything up to 5,000.

Pigeon-shooting used to be a sport for the privileged classes, using not flying saucers of clay but live wild pigeons specially caught for the event.

Ernest Hemingway, for instance, was enthusiastic about the "real" thing and clay pigeon shooting still retains an aura of exclusivity.

Enthusiasts who want to do the job properly, do the round of tournaments, get in the necessary training and keep up the necessary contacts can reckon on spending some 15,000 Marks a year on their sport.

Shot alone cost fifty pfennigs each, but, so people who should know are quick to add, there are always ways and means for really talented youngsters.

Once they have made their choice they must stick to their guns, though. It takes an estimated two years of training to get to the top. Trainees have to lead a life similar to that led by other top-flight athletes, too.

They must not overeat and have to keep fit. Oddly enough, or so an outsider might think, the disciplines recommended include cross-country running, weight-lifting and table tennis.

Talent is essential but on its own not enough. The time it takes for the sighting to reach the brain and the command to be transmitted to the trigger finger must be reduced to an absolute minimum.

A top-flight skeet or trap marksman must shoot on sight, as it were. It takes training and any amount of drill. He has to do in practice what the Western hero does by way of make believe on the silver screen – and more.



Baron Carl Anton von Langen in action (Photo: Otto Metelmann)

Baron Carl Anton von Langen is a distinguished marksman if ever there was one. He began, as it were, as an equestrian Olympic medallist in 1928, went on to motor and bob sleigh racing and was later for many years one of this country's best clay pigeon shots. His current speciality is shooting at a running wild boar, a discipline that, together with archery will be a newcomer to the Olympic Games at Munich next year.

Baron von Langen has this to say about that little extra that is needed to make a really first-class marksmen. "To be a good marksman you need to be cool, calm and collected and that you can only be when you have no professional or private worries, when, in short, you are a happy man."

Günter Schlichting

(Welt am Sonntag, 24 October 1971)

Joachim Fuchsberger appointed official Olympics announcer

...ctor Joachim Fuchsberger has been appointed chief announcer at next ... Munich Olympics. According to ... organising committee more than ... auditions had failed to produce a ... announcer before Olympic ... Willi Daume hit on the idea of ... up "Blacky" Fuchsberger.

The popular stage and screen actor is ... without qualifications for the job. ... making a name for himself in films ... on TV Fuchsberger was a newscaster ... Bayerischer Rundfunk.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 1971)

Sports medicine specialists list demands for improved conditions

At a congress in Würzburg specialists in sports medicine have tabled specific demands in order to "carry out their work in the service and to the good of sport in a responsible manner."

They call for: –

1. Facilities to enable competitive athletes in all Federal states to undergo thorough medical checks twice a year in respect of both general health and peak performance.

2. Facilities to enable all sportsmen to undergo regular medical checks carried out as a preventive measure by local practitioners in sports medicine.

3. Special professional training for sports medics.

4. The establishment of chairs of sports medicine at all universities and medical colleges for training and research purposes.

At Würzburg Professor Friedrich Unterharnscheidt, a Texan neurologist, issued an eloquent warning against boxing. Simulated blows in laboratory tests using animals had resulted in permanent damage including shrinking of the cerebellum, cerebral bleeding and dead brain cells.

Boxing, he warned, was a dangerous sport and by no means the noble art of self-defence, not even amateur boxing. Even though the laboratory animals reacted normally after a knockout brain damage was sustained.

In a paper on the same subject Professor Sellier of Bonn noted that in terms of biomechanics a full-strength blow to the head was equal in weight to half a Volkswagen.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 October 1971)

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Cyprus	11 d
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Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
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Finland	fmk 0.50
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Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
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Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
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Jordan	50 fils
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Kuwait	50 fils
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Lebanon	P 40.—
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
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Morocco	DM —.65
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New Zealand	9 c.
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Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
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Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0 60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	£ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d